The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders on Saturday amounted to $381,696,899.

—E. L. Dewitt, of Columbus, has been appointed official reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

—The examination of the bodies of Chang and Eng will take place in the College of Physicians in Philadelphia to-day.

—A dispatch from Aurora, Ind., reports the death of the wife of Rev. Mr. Benter from trichina. She had been sick twenty-five days.

—Benoni Howard, a millionaire match maker of New York, convicted of counterfeiting revenue stamps, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Saturday, a resolution instructing Congressional representatives to give the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition their aid was tabled.

—A report from Virginia City, Montana, says the railroad subsidy bill was killed in the House —14 to 11. The House bill removing the Capital to Helena, amended in the Council in favor of Deer Lodge, was passed.

—Ex-Sheriff Brennan, of New York, and his deputy, William F. Shields, left Ludlow Street jail on Saturday, the term of the sentence having expired for contempt of court in allowing Henry Genet, pending sentence to prison, to escape.

—The Spanish Minister has informed the Secretary of State that he has received a telegram announcing the blockade by his Government of the coast of Cantabria from Cape Penas to Fuenterrabia, except the ports of Gijon, Santander and San Sebastian.

—Dr. Henry Miller, President of the Louisville Medical College, died yesterday afternoon, aged seventy-three. He was the author of many medical works which were recognized as standard, and has been identified with several prominent institutions during over thirty years of his life.

—The National Granges, in session St. Louis, met again on Saturday. State delegations made reports and presented memorials. The evening session was devoted to conferring the sixth degree on Masters of State Grangers and their wives, they being the only persons entitled to receive it.

—The success of the woman's temperance movement in other parts in Ohio has caused the disciples of temperance in Columbus to organize, and arrangements are now being made for a general attack at that point. Dio Lewis has been called on, and will be there to start the movement.

—Another large meeting of prominent business men was held in St. Louis on Saturday to consider the question of establishing great stock yards in that city. Articles of association were adopted, a board of directors elected, and measures taken to raise stock and push the enterprise vigorously.

—The Congressional Committee on Indian Affairs are maturing measures which look to a change in the management of Indian affairs, dispensing with the present Board of Indian Commissioners, and restoring its management to the War Department. A general reform in Indian agencies will be recommended.

—W. M. H. Earle, of Worcester, Mass., Master of the National Council of Sovereigns of Industry, an organization almost identical with the Patrons of Husbandry in its plan and purposes, is in St. Louis, explaining the objects of the order to the mechanics, artisans and laborers, and organizing subordinate councils.

—Gen. Morrow, commanding Camp Douglass, near Salt Lake City, having recently caused to be laid before Chief Justice McKean complaints of the abuse of soldiers by the police force, the Chief Justice states in a letter that he has no power to protect the soldiers, and that Gen. Morrow will have to protect his own men.

—The President has appointed the following Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point: General Charles S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin, Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Francis Wayland, of Yale College, A. P. Temple, of Tennessee, and Richard P. Hammond, of California.

—A sub-committee recently appointed by the Congressional Committee on Pensions to consider the claims of survivors of the Mexican war for pensions has agreed to perfect a bill to meet these cases. The bill pending provides that survivors of Indian wars and the war with Mexico shall be placed on the same footing as the soldiers of 1812, or the widows and orphans of such soldiers.

—Suits were instituted on Saturday in the Superior Court of Wake county, N. C., by August Belmont & Co., to compel the State Auditor to collect the special tax on bonds for the payment of interest for the years 1870 to 1874. February 20th was set by Judge Watts for a hearing at Chambers on a motion for a peremptory mandamus. Should the State courts decide adversely to the plaintiffs, it is their intention to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

—A delegation from Cincinnati was before House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on Saturday, requesting the committee not to take any action to prevent the sale of certain public buildings and storehouses in that city, advertised to be sold on Friday next by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The buildings were represented as being very old and in such a condition as to be dangerous to surrounding property. The committee agreed not to interfere.

—The Directors of the L. C. & L. Short Line Railroad held a meeting last Friday night, at which it was resolved, for the settlement of the bonded and floating debt of the road, to propose to the creditors to fund open liabilities and coupons of the first and second mortgage bonds, which matured on January 1st, 1874, and to mature in 1874 and 1875, into new consolidated mortgage bonds at eighty-five cents. Coupons and other evidence of debt are to be placed in the hands of a trustee.

—The Toledo Board of Trade on Saturday adopted a series of resolutions in favor of the enlargement of the Wabash and Erie canal from Toledo to Terre Haute, Ind., and its extension from that point to St. Louis. The resolutions set forth the peculiar advantages of this proposed water route, which will afford convenient and cheap transportation facilities between the great West and tidewater. A committee of three was appointed to present the resolutions to the National Grange now in session at St. Louis, and the Secretary of the Board was instructed to send copies to the St. Louis Board of Trade and to all western Senators and Representatives in Congress.

FOREIGN.

—The famine in India has extended to Nepaul.

—A duel between two women, in which one of them was killed, took place in Sinaloa, Mexico, recently.

—Gladstone will await the conclusion of the elections before deciding as to what course the Government will take.

—The latest advices from Sumatra show that the Achenese chiefs still hold out, and are building forts in the interior.

—The weather throughout the Republic of Mexico has been unusually cold. Ten Indians were frozen to death in Pachuca.

—A newspaper in Puebla, Mexico, says sixteen murders, instigated by priests, were committed in the past year. Two hundred men, headed by a priest, have pronounced against the Government of the State of Puebla. A party of Catholics in the city of Zacatecas attacked a Protestant minister named Phillips.

—A letter from Halquin, Cuba, says it is believed there that Marquis Santa Lucia will be called to be President of the so called Republic in place of Cespedes, who has passed through the jurisdiction of Los Tunas, pursued by a Spanish column, in the direction of the Central Department, where it is said all the rebel forces are concentrating.

CASUALTIES.

—A dispatch from Aurora, Indiana, says that Henry Tromart, one of the sons of Mrs. Tromart, died from eating pork affected with trichina, about a month ago. His death is the first fatality.

—In Cincinnati, on Saturday night, Miss Duffy Workum was using a liniment containing alcohol for rheumatism. The bottle dropped, broke, and caught fire. The flames communicated to her clothing. She was so severely burned that she died yesterday.

—The rear car of the afternoon train from White Hall to Albany was, on Saturday, thrown from the track by a broken rail, and fell into a ditch. One of the occupants was killed. The other occupants, four in number, were with difficulty rescued from the flames, the car having taken fire.

—A portion of a train on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad having become detached, last Friday evening, an engine from Ogdensburg went down the road to bring the detached part to Rensselaer, with the understanding that the Southern bound passenger train should be detained at Rensselaer to await the arrival of the lost part. Owing to some misunderstanding the passenger train was not detained, and a collision was the consequence, smashing the two engines and wounding the conductor and a passenger.

—A dispatch from Cunningham Charlton county, Mo., says a boiler in the saw mill of Thomas Dobbins, situated on Grand river exploded on Saturday morning, killing Elisha Smith, engineer, Richard Worthington, and Jesse Thatcher, employes, and badly wounding Wm. Simpson. Smith was blown about six rods from the mill. His head, back, arms and legs were blown off, his body rent open, and his brains scattered over the ground. Worthington was blown two hundred and fifty feet from the mill. Both his arms were torn off, and both legs broken near the ankles. The other had his skull broken, one of his hands cut off by pieces of the boiler, and was carried fifty feet from the mill. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

CRIME.

—John C. Henry, chief clerk in the United States Revenue Office at Lynchburg, Va., has absconded with a large amount of money, said to be one hundred thousand dollars.

—P. Hatch, supposed to be a traveling agent of some New York house, was found dead in his room in the Planters House, in St. Louis, last Saturday evening, with the top of his head nearly blown off by a pistol shot, the work of his own hands.

STATE NEWS.

THE rolling mill at West Middlesex will, it is said, soon resume operations.

MR. CALEB STACKHOUSE and wife, of Phœnixville, celebrated their golden wedding last week.

THE farmers of Venango county will hold a meeting at Franklin, February 17, to organize an agricultural association.

THE Kittanning House, at Greensburg, was sold by the Sheriff on Monday last to Samuel Alwine, for the sum of $16,150.

THOS. W. MCCONNELL, of Washington, Pa., accepts the challenge of John P. Mosey, of Monongahela, for a wood chopping contest.

THE MAN Laribee, tried and convicted for the murder of a colored man named Lew Williams, near Oil City, has been refused a new trial.

DANIEL BOWEN, a miner, and aged thirty eight years, was killed at the Millwood coal tipple, at Johnstown, on Thursday last. He leaves a large and helpless family.

THE boarding house of Mrs. Williams, in Titusville, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, together with the greater portion of the furniture.

THE dwelling of Frederick Dambacher, on Goat Hill, near Scranton, caught fire on Wednesday and was entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at twelve hundred dollars.

MR. W. S. ALEXANDER, aged about sixty years, died very suddenly at his residence in Washington on Monday last. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause.

MR. JACOB AMMON, of Glade, Warren county, has buried five children within the past three months. The two last ones died of diphtheria and another one is sick with this dread disease.

JAS. WILSON of Goshen township, Clearfield county, was found dead on the public road last Saturday. It is supposed he fell while passing along. And, being unable to get up, was frozen to death.

ON the Perkiomen Creek and its tributaries are 102 grist mills, 62 saw mills, 18 oil mills, 8 clover mills, 17 powder mills, 4 fulling mills, 1 furnace, 3 forges, 3 foundries and machine shops, 1 planing mill, 2 sieve and keg factories, 1 paper mill and 2 tanneries.

A CHILD of James Neely, residing near Livermore, Westmoreland county, aged about three years, was burned to death on Sunday morning last. It is supposed to have caught fire at the grate, and suffered intensely, dying in two or three hours after the occasion.

THE *Paragon* says a citizen of McKeesport, "while delivering a prayer in one of the churches Sunday week, was hooted at by his wife. She burst forth in a fit of hysterical laughter and left the church." It is a pity she had not left the church first, or better still, had not entered the house worship at all.

GEORGE HASSEL, of Hickory, Mercer county, who committed an assault and battery and attempt to commit murder on his wife some six months ago, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and fined one hundred dollars and costs, for selling liquors without license, and ten dollars for assault and battery on his wife.

TWO MINERS, named Philip Hartman and Ignatius Samanowsey, were killed by the fall of a roof at the rolling mill mine in Scranton, on Friday afternoon. Hartman was seventy-three years old and had worked in the mine upwards of seventeen years. Samanowsey was about forty years of age and leaves a wife and five children in Poland.

THE robbers of the Conneautville Bank are still at large. The amount of securities taken, as near as can be ascertained, was a trifle over $14,800 in currency and $31,000 in Government bonds, none of which were registered. Some Erie city water bonds and other securities were also taken, which are entirely worthless to the burglars. Mr. Williams, the cashier, is rapidly improving, and will be about in a few days.

FRANK BONNER, a young man whose parents reside in Blairsville, left his home on January 18th ult., and his people, after anxiously searching for him, and advertising the fact of his disappearance far and wide, finally came to the conclusion that he had been foully dealt with. At the close of last week, his mother received a letter from him, dated at a point near Philadelphia, stating that he was "alive and well," and had secured employment.

JOSHUA ALWINE, who was so badly injured recently by falling through the floor of the haymow in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, died of his injuries on Tuesday evening. The nature of his injury was a fracture of the base of the skull, and the formation of a clot of blood under the brain. The location of this clot, which was the immediate cause of death, rendered the operation of trephining—which is frequently resorted to in cases of fracture of the skull—impossible.

NEGOTIATIONS are pending between the Lancaster and Reading and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies, the latter to endorse and sell 150,000 of the former's bonds, with which to complete the Quarryville Branch, to be subsequently leased to the Philadelphia and Reading. It is probable the construction of the line from Lancaster to Reading will be abandoned. The Quarryville Branch will be about fifteen miles long, from Lancaster southeast to Quarryville.

ON Saturday evening, at Unionville, Berks county, Jacob Neiman, son of Silas Neiman, was drowned in a very remarkable manner. It seems his mother sent him to the store for some groceries. Having remained longer than was necessary, search was made for him. They found him immediately outside the house lying in a ditch in which there was a little running water, with his face downward, drowned. The young man was subject to epilepsy, and it is supposed in an attack of this kind he fell and was drowned. He was about twenty years old.

A MAN named Edward Maley, a workman on the railroad at Mechanicsville, about seven miles above Clearfield, met with a terrible accident on Monday morning last. The fuse to a blast had been lighted and the workmen got out of the way to wait until the charge went off, and after waiting a while Maley imagined the fuse had gone out, and walked forward it to see. Finding when too late, that he was mistaken, for the blast went off, blowing out both his eyes, tearing his nose from his face, and inflicting other serious injuries. The doctors do not think it possible for him to live.

AN employe of the Huntingdon car works, named Gad. Long, met with an accident on Thursday last, which will probably result fatally. He was engaged in repairing an oil tank which contained about a barrel or two of oil; and whilst putting in hot rivets, the oil exploded, seriously injuring Mr. Long, who was inside the tank at the time. The car was immediately pushed outside of the shed and the tank rolled off, when Mr. Long was rescued as speedily as possible. The fire in the tank was extinguished almost as soon as it reached the ground. Mr. L. was still living when taken from the tank, but was so seriously burned internally by inhaling the heat of the flames, that it was thought he could not possibly recover. He is a married man, with wife and family residing in Huntingdon, and about thirty years of age.

A TEN YEAR old son of Mr. J. J. Penney, residing at Thompson Centre, committed suicide on Friday of last week, by shooting himself with his father's revolver. The boy had been attending, as also was an older boy about sixteen years of age, who was in the habit of whipping him. In a scuffle on the day named, young Penney cut the boy in the back with a knife, causing the blood to flow freely, and some of the boys told him that he would be hanged for it. This alarmed him and he got the door of the house and started home, but at the door told those there, good bye, for it was the last time they would see him. In the evening inquiry was made for him, when he was missing. Search was made, and he was found lying in the barn, shot through the head, with his father's revolver, where it had evidently fallen from his hand. It appears that he had come home unknown to his father, and got his overcoat, as if to go away, but had left the coat in the kitchen, when it is supposed he got the revolver and went to the barn, where he had evidently shot himself.

A BOLD robbery was perpetrated in Harrison township, Bedford county, Sunday night, February 1st. The scene is located on the Wills Creek road, south of Mann's Choice, and about two miles from the celebrated Sulphur Springs. Peter Werts, sister Hugh B. Werts and Miss Camlia, have made this their home for many years. Their ages are about sixty and forty respectively. They own three or four farms and were supposed to have considerable cash on hand. While at tea on the evening named, four persons, with blackened faces, entered the house and bound Mr. Werts and his sister with ropes, and proceeded to ransack cupboards, drawers, feather beds, mattresses, carpets, trunks, &c. At the bottom of the lady's trunk they came upon a satchel containing gold and bonds amounting to about $1,500, after which they decamped. The robbers, in their hurry to leave the house, dropped a pocket handkerchief which bears the name of John Zeigler, but who John Zeigler is, or where he hails from, no one can answer. A blacking box and a rag with blacking on it were also found in Mr. W.'s yard the next morning, from which it is deduced that the parties painted their faces with shoe blacking.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

A Slack Day in the House—The State Printer's Account—Still at the Election Law—A $1,000 Investigation—Senator Anderson's Coat of Arms.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1874.

THE SENATE

was not in session to-day, having adjourned until Tuesday noon.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock this morning, but had no business of any importance to consider, and after receiving a few memorials, adjourned until Monday.

The Election Law.

Bill No. 41, introduced by Senator Warfel, of Lancaster, declaratory of the new election law, was amended by striking out the County Commissioners and inserting the Prothonotaries of the court of Common Pleas, so that the said board, before whom the said returns are to be counted, in those counties where there is no resident judge; shall be the Register of Wills, the Sheriff, and the Prothonotary.

Singerly's Account.

The Senate bill authorizing a settlement with State Printer Singerly was amended by reciting the alleged loss Mr. Singerly sustained for work ordered and prepared for the Constitutional Convention at $25,500, and for work ordered by heads of departments at $10,500. The Auditor General is authorized to examine the claims by affidavits, the amounts and character of the loss, and allow an equitable and just compensation for the same. Several amendments were voted down by a rising vote of 28 to 10, when the second and third sections of the bill were read and agreed to. This committee then rese and the House passed the bill as reported to second reading.

Corporation Taxes.

The act relating to taxation of private corporations was amended so as to compel the Auditor General to report to the Governor any corporation that had failed to report according to the law for three years.

Sheriffs' Juries.

Mr. Christy's bill relative to the number of jurors (12) in cases of partition, inquests, real estate levied on by the sheriff, and in cases of lunacy or habitual drunkenness, was recommitted to the general Judiciary Committee.

The Cassville Investigation

will be taken up to-day by the joint committee appointed for the purpose, and of which Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, is chairman. The investigation will take place at Huntingdon, and $1,000 has been appropriated to pay expenses.

Anderson's Bill.

Mr. Anderson's bill on the Coat of Arms seems to be generally understood. It appears that Governor Geary called the attention of the Legislature three years ago to the fact that there was no official record of the Coat of Arms of the State. The "Coat" is often used on public documents, and the design of the resolution is to have a commission revise and correct the seal, and to have it officially recorded and established under the new Constitution of '74. The Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth are named as the commission.

TEMPERANCE.

The Women's Raid on the Saloons of Ripley, Ohio—The Victory Complete—Old Topers as Dry as Hot Bricks.

RIPLEY, O., February 7.—The temperance excitement is red hot. The ladies manifest a resolute disposition in this matter. The procession appeared this morning stronger than ever. Three more saloons were closed. The most respectable dealers have given up. At noon the procession boarded the Wildwood, on her down trip, and were received by the officers in a very gentlemanly and kind spirit. The assurance was given that no liquor would be sold to citizens of this place from that boat's bar while at this wharf. There were on the boat some of Kentucky's grandiloquent bloods, among them a Col. Dobbins, of Lancaster, who grossly insulted the ladies with the most profane and ungentlemanly abuse while Mrs. Moody was engaged in prayer. He had not even the slight excuse of being drunk, or this might have been overlooked. He was returning from a chicken-fight at Maysville, and felt very valorous. When the male element heard of this the boat was eiving, but you may rest assured that if they could have got at him Mr. Dobbins would have met with more "daubins" and a full supply of feathers. The victory over the saloons seems as complete as it is sudden. Many astonished old topers are sober to-day and as dry as hot bricks. They say it cannot be got. There are nearly five hundred signatures to the total abstinence pledge. The public sentiment is overwhelmingly for the ladies' movement. There was no procession this afternoon, but the women will board the Potomac to-night and ask the same assurance given by the Wildwood. They are thorough going and mean business. There was a bonfire and mass meeting to-night.

CHICAGO.

A Persevering Minister.

CHICAGO, February 8.—For some time past there has been a serious difference between Rev. Florence McCarthy, pastor of the Union Park Baptist Church, and a portion of his congregation, including the deacons and other church officers, which finally culminated in the latter closing the church to the pastor to-day, and refusing to allow him to preach there. Mr. McCarthy, finding himself locked out, this morning obtained permission of a friendly member of his congregation, who lives in the immediate vicinity of the church, to preach from the steps of his residence, which he succeeded to do to an audience which numbered several gentlemen accepted the invitation of one of the proprietors of a large billiard hall on at least fifteen hundred people. This evening the West Madison street to hold services there, and preached to a congregation which filled the hall in every part. Most of his hearers were of a class who presumably rarely attend church, and the preacher made a powerful appeal to them to forsake the error of their ways. He was listened to with respectful attention, and one young woman, of perhaps forty or fifty, who were in the hall, signified a desire for prayers.

THE CROPS.

Stocks of Barley and Rye in the Hands of Producers in Five Western States.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., February 7.—The *National Crop Reporter* publishes to-day estimates of the per centage of the last crops of barley and rye in the hands of producers January 15th in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin. The per centage of barley on hand at the date named in the five States, which produced, in 1873, some nine and one-half millions bushels, is placed at thirty and three-tenths per cent. The rate of consumption, by which is meant both shipments and home consumption, is higher in Kansas and lowest in Wisconsin, being respectively twenty six and sixty-six per cent. The percentage of rye on hand averages twenty-six and six-tenths per cent., which, with a total production last year of about 4,306,000 bushels, indicates an amount now on hand equal to a trifle less than 1,143,690 bushels. The consumption is heaviest in Kansas, eighty per cent., and lightest in Wisconsin, seventy per cent. Returns relative to the condition of the growing grain indicate lightly increased prospects for February 1st, as compared with the indications on January 15th. A special canvass of the condition of the fall sown grain and of the fruit crop will be made on March 1st.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—River seventeen feet; falling. Arrived—Pat. Rogers, Memphis.

CAIRO, February 8.—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati, 10; John Kilgore, Cincinnati, 8 A. M.; Andy Baum, Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 3; Nellie Thomas, Little Rock, 6. Departed—Belle of Memphis, 1 A. M.; Mitchell, New Orleans Kilgour, New Orleans, 11; Baum, Memphis, 4; P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville. River fallen 18 inches. Clear; mercury 40.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 8.—Clear and cool; mercury 32 to 44. River fallen 17 inches. Up—Annie and Mollie Ebert, 7 P. M.; Indiana, 9:30; J. D. Parker, 3 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 4. Down—Paragon, 9 A. M.; Morning Star, 2 P. M.; Fayette, 4:30; Mary Houston, 4:30. Generally with good trips. No business.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—Arrived—Sam Roberts, Cairo; Johnson, Keokuk; Helena, Vicksburg; Fannie Louis, Shreveport. Departed—Colossal, Keokuk. River falling steadily. Clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—River falling very slowly, with 8 feet 6 inches in canal and 6 feet 6 inches in Indian pass. Arrived—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Ben. Franklin. Departed—Turner, New Orleans; Ben Franklin, Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 8.—Clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Arrived—Dugan, Pine Bluff. Departed—Julia, St. Louis; Joe. Kinney, Vicksburg.

NASHVILLE, February 8.—River rising; 12 feet 2 inches on shoals. Weather clear and cool.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The steamship Italia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

LONDON, February 7.—The steamships Java and Idaho have arrived out.

ANTWERP, February 7.—The steamship Nederland, from Philadelphia, arrived to-night.

PLYMOUTH, February 8.—The steamship Herder, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The steamer Australia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

FOREIGN.

Proclamations by the Captain General of Cuba.

A Grand Effort to be Made to Crush the Rebellion.

Anti-Catholic Meeting in Berlin.

CUBA.

Proclamations by the Captain General.

HAVANA, February 7.—Two pages of to-day's *Official Gazette* are devoted to proclamations of Captain General Jovellar, lately reinstated with extraordinary powers. The first gives a full exposition of the present state of the insurrection, and the causes of its continuance, also assurances that peaceable citizens may live securely under the protection of the law.

The second declares the entire island in a state of siege. All rebels and persons accused of sedition, murder and similar crimes are to be tried by court martial. Persons charged with other crimes and misdemeanors are to be tried before the ordinary courts, the Captain General reserving the right to turn them over to a court martial if the gravity of their crimes require it.

The third orders the naturalization for active service of one volunteer out of every ten, this mobilization to begin immediately, and continue six months. All persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years not volunteers on the first of February are to be enrolled in the militia. Voluntary enlistment is to be for one year, and every volunteer who may enlist for one year will be exempt from all future drafts. Every drafted volunteer will receive one hundred dollars bounty. Drafted volunteers will be allowed to furnish substitutes, but the payment of money to be relieved from service will not be allowed. No one subject to draft will be permitted to leave the island unless he gives bonds that he will furnish a substitute in case he is drafted. All persons over forty-five years will have to furnish for mobilization one man out of every ten of their number. If they cannot enlist sufficient to cover this demand, they must pay one thousand dollars gold for each man wanting to complete the quota. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary accoutrements to drafted persons, who will receive the same treatment and be subject to the same laws and regulations as regular soldiers. Those drafted will be organized into bodies of 300, forming two additional companies, making each a battalion. Two thirds of those drafted will remain in garrison, and the other third will take the field, accompanied by regulars. Every six months the third in the field will be relieved by the other two thirds performing garrison duty. The artillery and engineer corps will be reinforced in the same manner as infantry.

The fourth proclamation orders that militia shall be divided into four classes, according to age, and that every male person of age shall be included in the militia, all to be liable to military duty, under certain restrictions and conditions.

The fifth provides that free colored people enrolling in the militia shall be subject to the same conditions as whites, and to be mobilized in the same manner.

The sixth orders that owners of slaves shall give one out of every one thousand in the island to work in camps and on fortifications and on trochas. At the end of the campaign the Government will liberate all these slaves, paying their owners one thousand dollars for each.

The seventh augments every battalion in the army by two companies.

The eighth creates a junta for the inspection of all items of expense of the war.

The ninth organizes vigilance committees in the interior, who will take note of everything going on, and furnish guides and act as home guards. This system of vigilance is to be paid for, and to prevent improper communications between rebel sympathizers in towns and armed insurgents, thus isolating the latter.

The tenth orders that all officers and soldiers shall be paid in the future in gold, or its equivalent in paper.

The eleventh increases the extra allowances and food of soldiers in the field.

The twelfth relates to towns and settlements in the interior, ordering that only such new settlements be preserved as may be necessary in a military and political sense, and whose disappearance cannot produce any alarm or cause desertions to the enemy. The inhabitants of the destroyed towns will be removed to the nearest preserved town, and receive land for tillage known to be in a productive condition. Able bodied males are to be enlisted as local guerillas, their families to receive Government rations. Towns may be taken from their present site to another, and new towns built, according to a prescribed plan.

These orders are published simultaneously throughout the island, and the Spaniards suppose they will crush the rebellion within six months.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary Elections.

LONDON, February 7.—In the Parliamentary elections to-day, in nine constituencies eleven Conservatives and three Liberals were returned, four of the Conservatives being for seats formerly held by Liberals in the late Parliament. Arthur E. Guinness, Conservative, and Brooks, Home Ruler, were elected to represent Dublin.

LONDON, February 9.—Parliamentary returns announced to-day show that seventy five Conservatives have been elected to seats formerly filled by Liberals, and that Liberals have been chosen in the place of Conservatives.

GERMANY.

Anti-Catholic Meeting.

BERLIN, February 7.—An anti-Catholic meeting, which was attended by a number of members of the Reichstag and Landtag, several clergymen and other prominent persons, was held here to-night. Prof. Gneist was the principal speaker. A resolution signed by Field Marshals Von Moltke and Von Wrangle, Prince Hohenlohe and others, was adopted, thanking the people of England for their recent expressions of sympathy for Germany.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 9, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

During Monday the storm centre move northeastward to Cape Hatteras.

For the South Atlantic States, continued northerly winds, with rains, extending by evening to the Middle coast.

For the Middle and Eastern States, on the immediate coast, northerly winds, with clear weather; in the interior and lower lakes, southeast to southwest winds, with clear, followed by cloudy, weather.

For the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, upper lakes and Northwest, north and west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Cautionary Signals

are ordered for Wilmington.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE original appropriation for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio is exhausted, and the work is not completed.

THE public school at Zanesville cost the city last year $50,520.54, or $24 86 per pupil, taking the average daily attendance as a basis.

CHICKEN thieves are numerous about Wellsville. Over two hundred of that feathered tribe have mysteriously disappeared within the last week or two in that town and vicinity.

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ON Tuesday an aged couple, man and woman, were found in an ice house, near Layton, where they had sought shelter on Saturday last. Overcome by hunger and cold, they were unable to leave their place of refuge, and when discovered, on Tuesday, were far gone on their final earthly journey. Every effort was made to restore them to consciousness, but without success. They were apparently beyond sixty years old. Nothing could be discovered on their persons by which to identify them.

CLARKE was the champion county of Ohio, last year, for wheat and hay, as is shown by the fact that, at the recent meeting of the Ohio Board of Agriculture at Columbus, the Committee on Farm Crops reported awards as follows: To Jacob Mumma, Clarke county, premium on wheat, he having raised 883 7-16 bushels per acre. Also to Joseph Mead, Bowlusville, Clarke county, premiums on crop of timothy hay, he having raised two tons and 1,639 pounds per acre, on two acres.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Indisposition to Reduce the Force in the Departments.

Investigation Into the Ownership of the Piedmont and Danville R. R.

The Southern War Claims.

The Sales of Postage Stamps Increasing.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1874.

Standard Steam Gauge.

There is to be erected in one of the towers of the Smithsonian Institute, under the inspection of the Inspector General of Steamboats, a standard mercury column gauge, by which all steam gauges to be used in future experiments are to be tested.

The gauge erected here will probably be the standard one for the country.

The Piedmont & Danville Railroad.

The House Judiciary Committee are investigating the actual ownership of the Piedmont & Danville Railroad. It is claimed to have belonged to the Confederate States, and to have thus become the property of the United States. It is also stated that Thos. A. Scott and J. W. Garrett are parties to the triangular contest.

Southern Claims.

The following exhibit shows the amounts claimed and the amounts allowed by the Southern Claims Commission since its organization three years ago. The claims are classified under States, as follows:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
Alabama	$ 503,439	$129,855
Arkansas	746,063	153,316
Florida	48,313	21,166
Georgia	1,116,694	83,631
Mississippi	1,319,226	212,804
North Carolina	543,173	86,902
South Carolina	592,801	30,655
Tennessee	1,126,280	189,635
Texas	76,839	46,926
Virginia	2,688,567	522,221
West Virginia	14,497	3,882

Cavalry Horse Shoes.

The Ordnance Department is not quite ready to supply the army cavalry with horse shoes, and as the officers in command of the different divisions are not as a general thing aware of the fact that the Quartermaster General transferred the duty of furnishing these supplies from his department to that of the Ordnance, the Division Commanders are seriously at a loss to know where they are to apply now, that their horses are barefooted.

New Army Clothing.

The army is receiving its new clothing as fast as possible. It is looked upon at the Quartermaster General's Department as of such a pattern and style that its durability is not so much feet as the clothing worn during the war. The plague work on the coats has made it impossible for the wives of soldiers to make up the goods, and contracts have therefore been made with tailors and clothing houses to make the suits. The cloth used is that on hand at the close of the war. It being so large that the Government has had no occasion to purchase except in few instances.

Question of Reducing the Force in the Departments.

The Auditor of the Treasury, Register and Commissioner of Customs were before the House Committee on Appropriations, Saturday, to enlighten the Committee upon the question of reducing the force in the Departments. The gentlemen in charge of the forces employed in their respective bureaus. They seemed to think that the best method of keeping what they already have is to make a demand for more, so they very innocently and ingeniously intimate to the Committee that it is next to impossible to get along with the present force. There was one exception yesterday, however, in the person of honest Jacob Ela, Fifth Auditor, who thought he could get along with less help. When asked how much he could dispense with, and the probable saving to the Government, he replied that he expected he could dispense with the services of one copyist at a salary of $900 per annum.

Claims for Ante Bellum Postal Service.

The House Committee on Claims is considering a bill to apply to and reach all the cases asking for payment of the amount of dead ad forwarded by Liberals in the late Parliament. Arthur E. Guinness, Conservative, and Brooks, Home Ruler, were elected to represent Dublin.

LONDON, February 9.—Parliamentary returns announced to-day show that seventy five Conservatives have been elected to seats formerly filled by Liberals, and that Liberals have been chosen in the place of Conservatives.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 9, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

During Monday the storm centre move northeastward to Cape Hatteras.

For the South Atlantic States, continued northerly winds, with rains, extending by evening to the Middle coast.

For the Middle and Eastern States, on the immediate coast, northerly winds, with clear weather; in the interior and lower lakes, southeast to southwest winds, with clear, followed by cloudy, weather.

For the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, upper lakes and Northwest, north and west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Cautionary Signals

are ordered for Wilmington.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE original appropriation for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio is exhausted, and the work is not completed.

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DAILY GAZETTE,

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$ 8 00
Do. For six months.....4 00
Do. For three months.....2 00
Do. For one month.....75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in money or drafts, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33jf.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111⅛.

THE Scranton *Republican* thinks Hon. M. Hall Stanton, of Philadelphia, the best man yet named for the Republican nomination for the office of Lieutenant Governor, under the new State Constitution.

THE refusal of the House at Harrisburg to accept the amendment of Mr. Ramey, reducing the compensation of Judges, is accepted as indicative of a purpose to pass the original bill. This gives the Common Pleas Judges in this county and Philadelphia $7,000.

WE are gratified to notice that the Committee on the re-arrangement of the Capitol at Harrisburg, of which Senator Rutan is the head, propose, by newly and more compactly furnishing the present legislative chambers, make them accommodate the increased Legislature.

SENATOR THURMAN offered, on Friday, a very commendable amendment to the pending bankrupt bill. It is to abolish the office of Register in Bankruptcy. About all the difficulty, and the chief expenses of the present law centre in these superserviceable gentlemen. The proposal is to permit the Courts to assign a Commissioner to specific cases, whose compensation shall be determined by the court making the appointment.

THE full statement of Mrs. Gaines' case against Caleb Cushing, represents him as having deliberately sought to swindle her of $75,000 worth of property. The point of the suit is that he is represented to be using the circumstance of his going abroad to obtain the patent to her lands. This she is trying to prevent. The case will speedily come to trial, and then we will have the particulars. If her case against him is as represented, he should not be permitted to go to Spain as American Minister.

THE proposition of the House Committee on Civil Service Reform to permit every member of Congress to nominate to the Civil Service Examining Board, a certain number of candidates, according to the number allowed his district, meets with the intense hostility of those enamored of the present plan of civil service. Yet there is much to be said in favor of the new plan. Who is likely to be better informed concerning his district than a member of Congress? Who is more readily applied to? If there is any special wrong in this we fail to see it.

WE ARE astonished that the *Chronicle*, after having given such comprehensive scope to its editorials of late, should object to any one else going so far as Philadelphia for Mayoralty material. It so happens, however, that in Philadelphia the candidates are nominated and the canvass is in progress. Hence the readiness of live papers in referring to the candidates. We venture to astonish our cotemporary by intimating that when the candidates in this city are indicated, their claims will be criticised, and generally, without any attempt to ride both horses at the same time.

THREE TERRITORIES,—Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, are applicants for admission as States. The first of these has a large American population, and is possessed of some claim to admission. The only objection is to be found in the large Mexican population of its southern counties, and the difficulty of assimilating this element with ours. Utah is a Mormon theocracy, and totally unfitted for reception. New Mexico is Spanish and Mexican, and scarcely comprehends the English language at all,—much less American institutions. These Territories will probably wait long before being admitted.

THE *Post* publishes, every few days, a brief extract from this paper, and its comments thereon. It keeps the thing in type for regular use—it loves it so. This, of course, is a freak of the one known as its foolish editor—the man who only had one smart thing to say, during the Hartranft campaign—"it takes the starch right out." We certainly have no annoyance over his quotation from our columns—we said it, and meant it, and mean it now. Whether the comments subjoined to the quotation are as true as what we say is another and very different matter. But the lie contained in those comments is so innocent and silly that we have not been troubled by it, and only notice it now to let him know we have seen it. We have no objection to his copying a column or two from the GAZETTE, if he desires—as even his silly comments do not spoil what we say.

A REPORT of the trade and commerce of Pittsburgh in 1873 shows that the total receipts of iron ore and pig metal for the year were 631,182 tons, an increase of 134,564 tons over 1872. There are in the city eleven blast furnaces, with a capacity of 3,200 tons per week. The total receipts of coal were 115,065,146 bushels, being a decrease of 8,518,807 bushels as compared with 1872. The falling off in receipts was caused by the strike of the miners, many of the men having been idle for months. The total receipts of coke were 34,230,500 bushels, against 43,927,965 in 1872; of crude petroleum 25,035,182 barrels were received, an increase of 848,682 barrels over the preceding year. The exports of refined petroleum were 869,946 barrels, being an increase of 126,436 barrels. The amount of grain and produce received was much larger than in 1872.

THE colored people, through their organ in Washington, the *Era*, demand definite action on the part of the Senate, as to the admission of Pinchbeck. The plan of holding his case in abeyance till the Legislature of Louisiana adjourns, is to be met by the Legislature making short adjournments, thus keeping up the right to vote at any time. If Pinchbeck's claims are rejected, he will be re-elected. If a temporising policy is followed in his case till he is defeated, it is announced that the colored vote will be withdrawn from the Republican party. The case of Senator Bruce (colored), by the Legislature of Missouri, is mentioned as involving still further the question whether colored men are to be excluded, because of color, from the Senate. This is an unfortunate shape for matters to take. We cannot think that the Senate refuses to take action in Pinchbeck's case because he is a colored man. We would condemn this as earnestly as any, did we believe it. This whole Louisiana business has been terribly botched. Whatever responsibility attaches to right action should be faced at once, and the affair ended.

WE suppose a few words must be uttered in answer to the *Post*, relative to Louisiana affairs. To notice that journal at all encourages its volubility more than a little. As we stated that President Grant made *no declaration whatever* as to the legality or illegality of Kellogg's election, the technicality the *Post* catches at is of no moment. But to exactly meet what the *Post* wishes, we say President Grant did not declare that Kellogg *was* legally elected, "never, indeed, made any declaration on the subject." We hope this is both comprehensive and specific enough to be clear even to our cotemporary. We do not see that the fuller quotation from the platform of the Connecticut Democracy at all weakens the force of what we quoted; nor does the quotation from the Constitution affect the issue. The language,—"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor *prohibited by it to the States*, are reserved to the States respectively, *or to the people*," means very differently, and says much more than does the resolution of the Connecticut Democracy. And as the *Post's* Southern friends illustrated by secession exactly what they meant by similar language, we see no need of discussing it.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The canvass for members of Parliament in England, Scotland and Ireland has progressed sufficiently far to know that the Conservatives are quite sure to be successful, and the Liberals are consequently defeated. The Radicals and Home Rulers do not develop enough strength to seriously interfere with the two great parties of the country. Already there are rumors that Gladstone has tendered his resignation to the Queen, and that Disraeli is to be called to power. The rumor is probably premature, but will be made clear in a short time. The very means resorted to by Gladstone to secure success, has probably precipitated his downfall. Still, he was, in a sense, driven to the course he has taken, and could not, probably, do otherwise than he did.

Of the many reports as to the special cause of the sudden appeal to the country, that credited ascribes it to the divisions in the Cabinet. When John Bright was given place, and the Cabinet reconstructed in August last, it was, by that very change, divided into three parties. Bright was not really well, and returned moody, and discontented. He and Mr. Lowe at once disagreed, and he even went so far as to claim and exercise the privilege of independently speaking and acting before the country. All this served to create dissensions in the Cabinet; and those became irreconcilable when the plan of operation to be followed in Parliament was discussed. Nothing was left Gladstone, therefore, but an appeal to the country. This the Cabinet were a unit in favoring.

It is now seen that it would have been much better to have met Parliament, and avoiding any disturbing questions, to have at least postponed an appeal to the country till March, and then have made it, with improved financial exhibits, and with the *eclat* of the successful ending of the Ashantee war. This was not done, and the consequence is the overthrow of the Gladstone administration. Those who take a sanguine view of affairs seem to think that all the real progress that could have been expected from Gladstone, will be received from Disraeli, without any of the unsettled propositions of the former.

BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

The politico religious struggle in Germany has recently developed two new and interesting phases,—the return of an increased number of ultramontane members to the Parliament, and the imprisonment of the Archbishops of Posen. The relation of these two circumstances to the struggle between Bismarck and the Pope is clearly recognized in Germany. The violence developed, on both sides, has had the effect of drawing their respective adherents closely together, and of late, the tide of victory has been really with the ultramontanes. About thirty additional members of this party have been returned to the Parliament, and among them are persons of undoubted ability, and courage. Two of these made bold, a short time since, to repeat the statements in General Marmora's book, to the effect that Bismarck had intimated to Louis Napoleon, pending the Austrian war, in 1866, his willingness to cede to France certain territory bordering on the Rhine. Also, that he had formed a regiment of Hungarians and used them in the Austrian war. The point was to convict him of a lack of patriotism, and of violating international law,—the ultimate purpose being to hold him up as a man unworthy of the confidence of the country, and hence not to be followed in the pending conflict with the ultramontanes.

To all this Bismarck made a heated, vigorous, but not entirely satisfactory reply. The term "die" was very freely used, but the charge of proposing to estrange certain Rhine territory was not squarely denied. The force of his rejoinder was in the denial of unpatriotic purpose, and in the violent assault made on La Marmora. The admission of the fact that Louis Napoleon's influence and power were greatly dreaded, and also that that gentleman was exceedingly restive, immediately after the battle of Sadowa, are so stated as to leave the inference that he had found it necessary to hold a dazzling prize before his eyes for a time, in order to quiet him. But in all this he claims never to have seriously intended or promised to estrange German territory, and to have been guided by patriotic purposes. As to the Hungarian regiment, he affirms that it was made up of prisoners, who freely offered their services, and that their acceptance did not involve any violation of international comity. On this point his defence seems clear.

The contest with Archbishop Ledochowski is of a different character, and involves entirely different considerations. It embodies, in the directest sense, the conflict between the German Government and the Pope. The Archbishop claims to be subordinate, in ecclesiastical matters, only to the Pope, carefully distinguishing between duties he owes to the State and those that pertain to his spiritual functions. In all this he claims the right, without reference to the State, to appoint and govern his clergy, and has persisted in doing so. The Government has claimed the right to ratify or reject any clerical nominations that may be made. This claim the Archbishop has refused to recognize, and for this refusal has been repeatedly fined; but, refusing to pay, has been sent to prison, pending a trial that is ordered to take place the day after to-morrow. Much interest gathers around this trial, as it will involve the gist of the entire controversy.

The belief is obtaining that while in its general attitude, the German Government is in the right, its particular measures have been harsh and arbitrary, and that a reaction of feeling has set in that is charged with elements of danger to the Government. The Old Catholic movement has not proven a distinguished success. There are but about a hundred congregations in Germany, while a division has taken place between those of that general faith, in Germany, France and Switzerland. This was the outgrowth in reality, of the German struggles. The German national feeling was obtruded offensively at one of their conventions, and resulted in the drawing of national lines of division. Thus the struggle in Germany stands by itself, alone. It certainly is not managed with nearly so much astuteness as practically the same struggle has been in Italy. Bismarck has sought to control events by force—Victor Emanuel by fully recognizing and apperantly reverencing, the spiritual functions of the Pope, and refusing to do violence to the religious feeling of the people, has nevertheless, quietly and determinedly carried every point, and thoroughly established the supremacy of the Government, even in Rome. That Bismarck will succeed, to so great an extent, is involved in doubt, and may be regarded as altogether unlikely.

THE jury in a recent murder case in New Orleans, having been out for some time, returned to a crowded court room, it was supposed with a verdict. The foreman solemnly advanced, and handing the judge a bundle wrapped in a coarse piece of brown paper, requested him to examine what sort of a dinner the city paid so much for, and what the jurors were compelled to eat. Upon unwrapping the paper a piece of very rotten meat was discovered, which emitted a very offensive smell, and which upon close investigation was discovered to contain a large number of inhabitants, which the cooking had not entirely deprived of life, and which were still squirming around with wonderful liveliness and activity.

TAXATION AND COLLEGES.

MESSRS. EDITORS: There are those who believe that, under the new Constitution, the Legislature is obliged to tax colleges. We hold a different opinion. This point, however, we do not propose to discuss now; on the injustice and inexpediency of such taxation we desire to say a few words.

The necessity of colleges, not only to promote higher education, but to advance our public schools, develop the resources of our country, and enable us to maintain a good position among the nations, is too obvious to every reflecting person to require proof. If we are to be an educated people we must have colleges, and we have ever claimed that, more than all others, a republican government must have intelligent citizens; without them it will be a failure.

And they cannot be established and sustained by any individual as a business matter from which profit can be derived. Millions of money are now demanded for buildings, apparatus, library, museums and endowment. If there were no free buildings and endowment, with the same advantages as now enjoyed, the cost of tuition would be beyond the means of all except the most wealthy. Not one in a hundred of those now in our colleges would be able to avail themselves of them. It is evident, then, that they must be erected and sustained by the State, or by liberal men. For the State alone to do this work, would impose a heavy burden on her. Poor as our colleges in Pennsylvania are, the twenty-five millions already invested in them by generous and noble men, would, to a very appreciable degree, have increased the taxes, and would have caused, unjustly indeed, as we claim, a strong feeling of opposition.

If, then, it cannot well be done by proprietors of colleges, or by the State, individuals must do it. If the State should give one million to a college and this sum should be necessary to meet its current expenses, will it give $40,000 more annually to enable it to pay its taxes? What would the State gain by this course? And if individuals desirous of promoting the interests of the State and the good of our youth, relieve the State of the expense of so erecting and sustaining our colleges, will the State require these benevolent men annually to pay the tax on what they first gave, and gave, too, with a view to so far relieving the State?

This large sum already named was given under a law which did not allow taxation of such trusts and with faith that it would be observed. We know that the imposing of such a tax on charities will greatly diminish them, and will so far affect the cause of education in our State. Even now many go out of the State, expending hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, reaping the benefits of the charities of the States, and diminishing the strength of our own colleges.

If it is said the tax is not for State purposes, but for city and county purposes, so much the worse. The place where the college is located is the one most benefited. The great advantages of the best education are brought to the doors of such a place. All its interests, intellectual, moral and manufacturing, are promoted to a degree beyond computation. Elsewhere lively competition is awakened when an institution of learning, especially a college, is to be located, and large sums are offered to secure the great favor. Real estate is advanced in the place securing it, and persons remove to it to educate their children without incurring the risk and expense of sending to a distance. Now hundreds, if not thousands, are being educated gratuitously in our State.

It should also be said that a tax on our colleges will proportionately diminish their privileges, or compel the liberal men to pay it. This is unjust. Every college is expending all its income from every source, and some more. Our wealthiest college, we have been assured by the best authority, cannot pay the tax. Our poor colleges must be sadly crippled or be closed. No extravagant salaries are now paid; curtailment here is impossible.

While our own State has been doing nothing in aid of our colleges—excepting two—other States, appreciating their importance, have been making liberal appropriations to theirs.

And it is but recently that the streams of benevolence have been freely turned in this channel in our State. Shall their flow be checked or stopped? Our great benefactors to colleges, Thaw, Packer and Pardee, are still living and active men. To tax their contributions to the State we know will have a chilling and disastrous effect.

Uneducated men may flippantly declare that colleges should be taxed as well as a store or shop, but "they know not what they say or whereof they affirm." They cannot understand the effect of closing our furnaces and mills by abolishing the tariff; but they cannot see that closing our colleges will be as much more disastrous as mind and heart are superior to money.

V.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

DURING January $150,000 were collected from importers in New York city, charged with fraudulent undervaluation of goods.

A LARGE MEETING was held in St. James' Hall, London, on Friday night, to express sympathy for the Catholics of Germany. The Duke Norfolk presided.

GOV. WOODSON, of Missouri, has offered a reward of two thousand dollars a piece for the outlaws who robbed the Iron Mountain Railroad train, at Gadshill, a few days ago.

VALENTINES have begun to make their appearance in the store windows, and youthful beaux are debating whether they shall spend their marble money for the usual "heart and dart" rhymes, or save it for the coming delights of "for keeps."

THE steamship Ambassador, laden with a section of the Brazilian cable, broke from her moorings at Woolwich, England, on Friday, and fouled with thirty-two colliers, sinking two and disabling the remainder. Several men on the colliers were severely injured.

LIM CHINGMAN, a member of the Chinese Commission to look after the condition of the coolies in Cuba, has arrived in New York, and will sail, with his associates, for Havana about the 15th. The condition of the coolies in Cuba, he says, is very bad, as the contracts and arrangements by which they were induced to go there are set aside, or regarded as nullities, and they are reduced to the condition of slavery.

A SUIT has been brought against the Chicago & Alton Railroad by the Attorney General of Illinois for violation of the railroad law. The Attorney General recites cases in which more than fair and reasonable compensation has been charged by the company for passengers as well as for freight, and demands legal damages. This is the first prosecution of the kind, and the result is looked for with great interest.

IN the Senate of the Ohio Legislature, on Saturday, bills were passed to authorize, by express words, insurance companies to insure against damages by lightning as well as by fire, and a bill providing that deeds or other instruments by a corporation shall be executed by the President thereof, and that foreign corporations may not convey or encumber real property in the State under the laws thereof. Bills were introduced to repeal the act providing for the registry of births and deaths, and also making it the duty of the probate judges to furnish the widow of a testator, in writing, his explanation of her rights under the will, and to provide for vacating or modifying judgments and orders of a court at subsequent terms of the court.

EARL RUSSELL, in a letter to Sir John Murray on the relations existing between Rome and Germany, says: "The very same principles which bound me to ask for equal freedom for Roman Catholic, Protestant, Dissenter and Jew, bind me to protest against the conspiracy which aims at confining the German Empire in chains, never to be shaken off. I hasten to declare with all friends of freedom, and I trust with the majority of the English nation, that I could no longer call myself a lover of civil and religious liberty were I not to proclaim my sympathy with the Emperor of Germany in the noble struggle in which he is engaged. We have nothing to do with the details of German laws. They may be just; they may be harsh. We can only leave it to the German people to decide for themselves, as we have decided for ourselves. At all events, we are able to see that the cause of the German Emperor is the cause of liberty, and the cause of the Pope is the cause of slavery."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Halley.

STRINGER'S FULMONIC SYRUP,
Prepared from a private receipt of a celebrated physician in England. It is the only infallible remedy in this country for the speedy relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Asthma, Pains in the Chest, and other Pulmonary Affections. However long they may have been established.
Its agreeable acidity allays tickling or irritation of the throat like a charm, and thereafter have been cured by it both here and abroad after every other known remedy has been tried and found useless, and the skill of the physician has failed. Sold only at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

CUBAN SUCCESSES.

The Situation on the Island as Pictured by the Latest News.

About the time of the capture of the Virginius, the Spaniards in Cuba proclaimed the immediate "stamping out" of the rebellion. As fast as they murdered the victims of their abominable cruelty they declared that the insurgents would be terrorized into submission. Strange that they so mistakenly estimated the character of the heroic men and women, who, for these five years, have held at bay the armies of Spain. The Cubans were undaunted by the atrocities of the Spaniards, and now we are told that they have broken the *trocha*, the fortified military line which crossed the island and divided insurgent Cuba from that where the Spaniards are strongest. They have also captured Manzanillo, it is said, which gives them a seaport, and the first outlook upon salt water they have enjoyed for some time. However, a seaport is of little use while the Spanish fleet is in those waters. There are loud calls for troops. Jovellar begs them from Spain, and Portilla, who heads the forlorn hope against the insurrection, implores them from Jovellar. But Spain has neither men nor money, and the Captain General is in a quandary. The Cuban patriots have recently captured a Spanish colonel, who had been prominent in the inflictions of cruelties upon his captives and the country people. He lasted only a few hours. The "martyrs of Santiago" are being avenged. The Cubans, so long patient, tolerant, and kind to their prisoners, are fast losing their respect for life, and are beginning to practice the evolutions of the Volunteers. The latter do not like the new tactics.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

What a Misplaced Comma Did.

The comma (,) that little dot which is a very insignificant thing to the eye, sometimes plays an important part in language. Though the rules for its use, like its relatives, are somewhat obscure, nevertheless its function in some cases is very clear and of considerable moment, as has been discovered in a law of Congress passed in 1872. In the tariff bill which went into effect that year there was a large addition to the free list, and among the articles added were "fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical," designed to encourage their importation and cultivation. But in the process of engrossing or transcribing the bill to be officially printed, a comma was interpolated between fruit and plants, whereby all fruits were put on the free list. The customs officers, if they "minded their p's and q's," did not mind the comma, and went on collecting their duties. At length some lynx-eyed importer discovered the comma, and demanded that it should be removed, and the customs officers had to stand on the order of Prosody and pass fruits free. The result has been that about $3,000,000 have been illegally collected through this interpolated comma, at which Uncle Sam will have to stop and count more than one, and refund. The Ways and Means Committee will report a bill to expunge the comma, and thus remand fruit back to the list of dutiable articles. This will prove a most expensive comma.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Hunter's Paradise.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* who is with the Ashantee expedition, writes as follows concerning a recent trip up the Volta river: "Any one fond of gunning and solitude would here find ample opportunities for the exercise of his skill with a gun, and ample space in the broad stream, in the mazy, sluggish creeks and bayous to indulge in the luxury of thorough solitariness. Here are crocodiles and hippopotami, divers, cranes, pelicans, storks, whydahs, paddybirds and ibises by thousands. With enough powder and ammunition a man in time might slaughter a pile of birds as high as Cheops' Pyramid and still leave a vast number for his successor. From the upper point of Kennedy's Island, where a good view of the main river is to be seen, I can see that the banks on both sides are as thick with divers and whydahs as the mangrove branches are able to bear. On a single branch I can see as many as ten divers resting, and above their heads, resting on higher branches, are so many white baddybirds that it seems as though they had been rained thereon, and the two lines of mangrove stretch, I should say, three miles up on either side.

Bismarck and the Hebrew Sabbath.

The great German statesman proves to be as wily a theologian as he is a diplomatist. The recent elections in the Empire having been ordered on Saturday, the Jews felt that practically their franchise was cut off, as they could not conscientiously take part in secular business on their Sabbath. Accordingly a Rabbi, Bamberger by name, telegraphed to the Prince asking what was to be done in the emergency. An immediate reply was received, as follows: "There may be inscribed on Friday; besides, while the Sabbath ends at 4 o'clock and 59 minutes, the election does not close until 6 o'clock, so that there remains an hour and ten minutes in which to vote." The matter was thus effectually put right, and it is to be presumed that many of the conscientious Hebrews made the act of voting the first secular duty to be performed when the sacred hours of the Sabbath had expired.

Coal Trade—Weekly Statement.

The quantity sent from this region for the last week, was 36,008 tons, against 36,837 for the corresponding week last year. The supply from all the regions for the week was 255,529 tons anthracite, and 37,391 tons Bituminous, for the week, 292,840 tons, against 253,475 for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 39,065 tons. The whole supply so far this year is 1,528,278 tons, against 1,678,842 for the corresponding period last year. Decrease so far 150,564, about equal to three days' winter shipments.—*Pottsville Miner's Journal.*

A PRIVATE letter from Havana says that affairs at Trinidad are regarded as exceptional, and not at all indicative of a general uprising of the negroes and the burning of the plantations. The opinion prevails that the insurgents will soon be able to cross the old Trocha in comparative force. Heretofore they have been able occasionally to cross in small parties. Should they succeed in doing so in large numbers, the burning of the plantations is inevitable. A secret organization is thought to exist, with ramifications extending to all parts of the island, the object of which is to give moral and material support to the insurgents, who, if successful in their operations in the central and eastern departments, will endeavor to pass into the Villas district. It is conceded that the Spaniards are just now in a tight place, and need men and money to carry on the war. The want of both is apparent and is telling very severely against the Spaniards.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or hernioncle is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 107 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

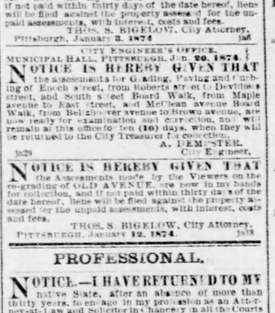
WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies, A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
CARPETS!
OIL CLOTHS!
MATTINGS.
Hemp Carpets,
Cottage Carpets.
Rag Carpets,
2 and 3 ply Ingrains,
Tapestry Brussels,
Body Brussels.
Cocoa Mattings,
Straw Mattings
Cocoa and Thread Door Matts.
Lace Curtains,
Vestibule Laces.
Cornices, Window Blinds,
Window Hollands,
Window Fixings,
Stair Rods, &c., &c.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Linen and Gum Sheetings,
Table Linens, in great variety,
Table Damasks,
Table Cloths, in all colors,
Tickings, Checks,
Ginghams, Chambrays,
Chintzes, &c., &c.,
Shirting Prints,
Mourning Prints,
Medium Dark Prints,
"Elastic Sponge,"
FOR PILLOWS, &c.
Extra Bargains on Counters in
DOMESTIC GOODS
AT PRESENT AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
February 3d, 1874.
HAMBURG
EMBROIDERIES
OPENED
THIS DAY,
ANOTHER NEW LOT OF
3,000 PIECES.
New Patterns,
All Widths,
AT THE
LOW PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the Heaviest Locomotive. Fine Engine Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and see a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. McKAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

DRY GOODS.
Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods,
Fancy Goods.
Bias Tucking,
Embroidered Letters,
Edgings and Insertings.
Embroidered Pillow Shams,
Tucked Pillow Shams,
Stamped Pillow Shams.
Ladies' Fine Underwear,
Misses' Fine Underwear, all sizes,
Misses' Complete Suits, very fine.
Ladies' and Misses' Chemise,
Ladies' and Misses' Night Gowns,
Ladies' Morning Wrappers,
Infants' Short Dresses,
Infants' Embroidered Robes,
Infants' Skirts and Shirts.
White Waists,
Colored Waists,
Alpaca Waists,
Ladies' and Misses' White Skirts,
Ladies' Striped Skirts,
White Skirting, Tucked and Embroidered.
Hats and Bonnets,
Bonnet Shapes, newest styles,
Bonnet Trimmings, &c., &c.
Ribbons and Scarfs,
Flowers and Feathers,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
Hosiery,
Collars and Cuffs,
Sleeve Buttons, Jewelry, &c.
A Very Fine Stock in
Furnishing Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
OPENING
OF
New Spring Chintzes
Bordered, Striped and Figured.
PERCALES
AND
PRINTS.
White, Orr & Co.,
Are offering a large stock of
LATEST STYLES
In the above goods,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.
Bona Fide Reductions
ON
PANIC PRICES.
Winter Undershirts and Drawers,
A complete line at 20 to 50 cents on the dollar off.
Fine English and French Cloth Gloves,
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
Fine Dress Shirts, French Yoke,
At 20 per cent. discount.
Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.
EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 each.
Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
RILEY'S IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cassimeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
100 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand,
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers stock wholesale and retail.
Mackeown, Thompson & Co.,
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 88 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
CLOTHS, &c.
Delaines,
Reps,
Colored Alpacas,
Black Poplins,
Black Alpacas,
Black French Merinos,
Merinos,
Empress Cloths,
Cashmeres, Satines, &c.,
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Turquoise Silks, &c.
Broad Cloths,
Silk and Wool Mixed
Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.
New Shawls,
New Scarfs,
New Jackets,
New Black Suits,
New Colored Suits,
New Striped Suits,
New Piques,
New Nainsooks,
New Jaconets.
Tarlatanes,
Swisses,
White Tucking.
Great Inducements
IN ALL OF THE ABOVE AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.
THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of BUTLER STREET, from Forty-ninth street to Bridge near McMahen's Refinery, Fifteenth ward, my books City of Pittsburgh, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property liable for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 31, 1874.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments for Grading, Paving and Curbing of Enoch street, from Roberts street to Devilbiss street, and on Smith's Road Walk, from Maple avenue to East street, and McClean avenue Board Walk, from Belgrave avenue to Brown avenue, are now for examination and correction, and will remain at this office for ten (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.
A. DEMSTER,
City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assessments made by the Viewers on the re-grading of OLD AVENUE, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, January 16, 1874.

PROFESSIONAL.

NOTICE.—I HAVE RETURNED TO MY native State, after an absence of more than fifty years, to engage in my profession as an Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in chancery in all the Courts held in Allegheny county. My office for the present is at 89 Fifth avenue, where I will give my undivided attention to all business entrusted to me, and to such care.
WM. H. SUTTON.
January 16, 1873.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to all business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, December 24, 1873.
NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.—The report of the viewers on the opening of CLIFF STRE

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

Andrew L. McFarlane,	W. B. Lupton,
A. T. Douthett,	J. P. Smith,
Fenny Kemble,	Wm. McCleary,
M. W. Sackett,	Sam'l A. Long.
JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.	

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - -	$250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - -	127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Rugue, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

A. A. McCarty
64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER,
DEALER IN
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercia Paper and Miscellaneous Securities.
jal2-s34-ww

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, - - $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
T. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Watt,	W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Nash,	M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagener,	Joseph Walton,
C. H. Love,	J. C. Anderson,
W. K. Ives,	C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.	

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1874.

A slightly improved demand for money marked the close of the week, but nothing sufficient to be called an advance in the demand for loanable funds. The rates have been well maintained, and paper is still closely scrutinized. But good borrowers have no difficulty in securing a sufficiency of funds.

The bank statement in New York Saturday indicated a large accumulation of funds, and rates were consequently lower—the closing price being 4 per cent. There was considerable activity in stocks, the investment stocks taking the lead.

This is traced to a belief in an addition more or less large, to the currency. The New York *Post* says it has seen a letter "from a prominent Senator on the Finance Committee, and one who is stoutly opposed to inflation and in favor of holding Congress up to its pledge to make Treasury notes as good as gold at the earliest moment practicable, and who also believes that the present is the opportune time for specific legislation which will accomplish that result. This letter expresses the opinion that the inflationists have the larger following in both branches of Congress (we know they had in the House), and that the fight to be made with them is no the point whether a specie resumption policy shall be adopted or whether the $44,000,000 shall be legalized—both having to be conceded—but on how much inflation there shall be beyond $44,000,000. There is no reason, however, for any abatant in the efforts to defeat the $44,000,000 scheme, which makes possible the creation of over $200,000,000 of that kind of currency which performs all the exchanges, except those of the retail trade."

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5's—1881—coupons	110	110¾
Do., do. 1881.	110¾	110¾
5-20—1865	106½	106¾
" 1864	104¾	104¾
" 1865	104¾	105
" 1865 new.	103¾	103¾
" 1867.	103¾	104
" 1868—coupons.	103¾	103¾
10-40's	104¾	104¾
6's per cents	104¾	104¾
Currency 6's	118	116
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103½	104¼
Erie	49¾	49¾
R. Paul	47¾	47¾
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾
Michigan Southern	82¾	83¼
Do. Central	92	93
North Western Common	79¾	80
Do. preferred	84¾	85
Rock Island	107¾	108¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	99¾	99¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	43¼
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	25
Union Pacific	54¾	55
Toledo & Wabash	35¾	35¾
Harlem	127¼	128¾
Chicago and Alton	109	110
Adams Express	94¾	95
American Express	64¾	65
U. S. Express	70¾	71¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	74	75¾
I. C.	103¾	104
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of service stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Penna. Central	49¾	49¾
Reading	50¾	50¾
United Cos. of N. J.	120¾	121¾
Oil Creek	18¾	19¼
Lehigh Valley	19¾	19¾
A. & G. R. R. 7 30	91	91
Central Transportation	43	43
Empire do.	50	50
Penna. scrip dividend	99	99¾

NEW YORK, February 7, 1874.

Money closed at 3 per cent. on Government and 4 on stocks. Representatives of prominent savings banks were in Wall street buying Governments to employ their surplus funds. The banks of discount and insurance companies were also in the market for the same purpose, and there was a sharp advance in prices. Foreign exchange closed up dull and heavy at 483¾@484 for bankers' sixty days sterling, and 486¾@487 for demand. Gold closed at 111¾, the extreme range of the day having been 111¾@111¾. The rates paid for carrying were 3, 4 and 2, and for borrowing flat. The clearings were $26,000,000. The Treasury operations for the week at New York included the disbursement of $2,779,433 gold for interest in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $5,087,100 for customs. The general merchandize imports in the same time were $7,929,642; produce exports $5,672,206, and specie exports, $517,616. Stock speculation was strong, in final dealings, at the highest prices of the day. St. Louis and Iron Mountain was the only weak spot, declining from 69 to 66¾. Dealings were animated in Northwestern shares, which advanced 1¾ to 2 for common and 76¼@a for preferred. Rock Island reached 108¾. Illinois Central 108¾, and Michigan Central 93¾. Northwestern preferred was scarce for delivery, and 1 64 was paid for the use of stock. The sales to day aggregated 102,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Western Union, 1,600 Union Pacific, 2,000 Wabash, 5,500 Pacific Mail, 2,500 Onios, 4,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1,000 do preferred, 15,000 Lake Shore, 2,500 Harlem, 1,500 Erie, 15,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,600 Chicago and Rock Island, 7,500 Northwestern, 8,000 do preferred, 1,300 Chicago and Alton, 1,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central. Government bonds were strong and active, State bonds were quiet.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 119¾; 5 20's '62, 116¾; do '64, 117¾; do '65, 118¾; 5 20s '65, new, 117¾; do '67, 118¾; do '68, 118¾; new 5's, 114¾; 10-40's, 114¾; Currency 6's, 116.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 92¾; Tennessee, old, 83¼; do. new, 83¼; Virginia, new, 45; do. old, 38; North Carolina, new, 28¾; do. old, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 79¾; Western Union Telegraph Co., 77¾; Quicksilver, 33¾; Adams Express, 96¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 72; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 49¾; do preferred, 78; Harlem, 128¾; do preferred, 135; Michigan Centra, 92; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Northwestern common, 80¾; do. preferred, 74¾; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 47¾; do preferred, 74; Toledo & Wabash, 35¾; do preferred, 72; Ft. Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 15; do. preferred, 33; Chicago & Alton, 112; do. preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84¾; Panama, 313¾; Illinois Central, 108; Union Pacific, 54¾; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

LONDON, February 7—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 4¾ per cent., which is ⅝ below the Bank of England rate. Consols 92@92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 108¾; 5-20 of '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 44¾; new 5s, do preferred, 70.

PARIS, February 6.—Rentes 58f 55c.

FRANKFORT, February 7.—5-20s of '62, 95¾f.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 9, 1874.

Trade has been moderate during the past week, but devoid of anything particularly important, excepting the reaction in the Coffee market, to which reference was made at the time. It is true, the demand is confined to supplying immediate wants, and this mainly to the city for such articles as are of absolute necessity, but there is a very fair business in the aggregate, nevertheless.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $5,50@6,50 ₩ brl. as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—60@75c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—$3@3,25 ₩ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 3¾@4c.

BUTTER—In steady demand but prices remain unchanged. 30@33 for medium to good, and 35@ 38 for prime to choice.

CHEESE—There is a continued steady demand, and the market is firm at the recent advance prime Ohio Factory 16@16¾. New York 16¾@ 17 cents.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9c ₩ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling in a regular way at 10@12 ₩ bbl. according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples 8@9c, as to quality Peaches, 10@12 for mixed, and 14@15 for halves. EGGS—Quiet but unchanged; fresh, 22@23 cts. Pickled, 14@16.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $7,25@7,75. Red winter, $8@8,50. White, $9@10. Rye Flour, $5,50@5,75.

GRAIN—Wheat as noted in our last report is lower, $1,55@1,60 for red, and $1,60@1,70 for white. The offerings, that is by dealers here, continues meagre but millers are getting in all they want from the west. The Oat market is steady but unchanged, ranging from 34 to 36, as to quality. Bar Corn is in better supply and easier but unchanged, 68 for mixed and white and 70 for yellow. Shelled is quotable at 73@75 for new, and 78@80 for old. Rye continues in light supply and is quoted at $1,05@1,10 per bush. Between quite a tumble in the Chicago Barley market within the past couple of days, from which it is evident that the "corner" has collapsed.

GROCERIES—Trade continues moderately active, but the inquiry is in a general way confined to but little that is really new or important. In our country trade will no doubt be considerably better next week, as the country roads are in much better condition—they have been almost impassable nearly all the past month. Sugars—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¼; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 11; No. 1, 10¾; No. 2, 10¼; No. 3, 10; Extra C, 9¾; Fair to Good Refining, 9¼; Yellow C, 9¼; Prime, 9¾; Strictly Prime, 9¾; Fair to Prime Refining, 9¾; Refining Grocery, 9¾; Choice Rio, 13¾; good to prime, 12¾@13; fair, 12¾@12¾; ordinary, 12¾; low ordinary, 12¾; Laguayra, 13¾; Java, 22@23; Mocha, 25@26; Roasted 1 pound packages, 2c. loose, 30¾.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 74@76c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 50c; Sugar Drips, 45c; Amber, 40@45c; lower grades, 30@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¾c.

HOMINY—$3@3,50 ₩ brl.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, and prices have undergone a further change, ranging from $18 to $21 ₩ ton, according to quality. The receipts recently have been comparatively light, but the supply still in excess of the demand.

ONIONS—Continue dull, but prices remain unchanged. $6@7,50 ₩ brl.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows scarce and higher, quoted at $1,2 @1,25 ₩ bushel by the car load, and $1,50@1,75 by the sack.

POULTRY—Continues quiet and unchanged Dressed Chickens, 10@12. Turkeys, 14@16 cents, @lb.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₩ lb. 13. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 @14. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7,50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8¾c. Bacon Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Sides, 10¾c. Mess Pork, $16,75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, 12 @12¾c. Prime kettle lard delivered, 10¾. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12¾c. In 3 lb. pails 13¾c ₩ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13. Do in 10 lb. pails, 12¾. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 10.

BAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,60 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1,85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is wanted at $2, and a round lot would doubtless bring that price. Clover Seed, $4,75@6. Timothy, $3,50@3,75.

TALLOW—6¾@7¾c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1,03@1,05 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, February 7, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week
Cattle	442 cars	358 cars
Hogs	76 "	118 "
Sheep	93 "	45 "
Horses	43 "	29 "
Mules	42 "	21 "
Total	776 "	541 "

CATTLE.

While trade has been if anything more active this week, the market in a general way presents but little that is really new or important. As will be seen, the arrivals were considerably larger than last week, an excess of 104 cars, yet that the market held its own, and ruled in favor of the selling interest, is evident from the fact that prices, especially for the best grades, were run up from 50 to 75c ₩ cwt; several carloads, we understand, changed hands at prices ranging from 6¾ to 6¾, and one bunch is reported as having brought 6¾, but some dealers were inclined to the belief that they were sold for more than they were worth, which is sometimes the case, when we lastly see 6¾ as the top of the market, and there were but very few sold above 6¼. Taken as a whole, fair demand for buyers. Philadelphia was fully represented, there were also some purchasers from the eastern part of the S ate, as there are a number of country dealers and butchers, who depend upon this point mainly for supplies at this season of the year. The market in view of the increased offerings turned out better than we generally expected, but it so happened that there was an increased demand.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra native steers, 1,500 lbs	6,25@6,50
Prime native steers, 1,350@1,400 lbs	6,00@6,20
Prime native 1,200@1,300 steers	5,75@5,87
Good fat steers, 1,250@1,300 lbs	5,50@5,62
Fair to medium 900@1,000 lbs	5,00@5,25
Good to common stockers	4,00@4,50
Old cows, bulls, etc.	2,00@3,50

Very few Texas or Cherokee cattle are offered in this market, the most of these being filled for shipment to the Eastern cities, principally New York; however, there is very little inquiry for stock of this character, and this, we suppose, has something to do with the limited offerings. There has been rather more inquiry for stock cattle during the past week or two, but at low prices.

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep was unusually heavy, footing up in the aggregate ninety-six cars or about seventeen thousand head, against forty five cars or about eight thousand head last week. It would naturally be expected, in consequence of the largely increased offerings, that the market would have ruled in buyers favor, but there would have been no difficulty in breaking down prices, but such was not the case. The demand was unusually large, and up until the close of to day, holders had no difficulty in closing out and that, too, at very full rates, some of the heaviest buyers, including Eriaman and Price, reported that their purchases were at higher rates than the week preceding. Eriaman reported having purchased 16 cars, all for New York, at prices ranging from 5¾@7 cents, mostly at 6@7. Extra fine wool, 100@110 lbs, 6¾@6¾; prime 80@90 lbs, 6¼@6½; common to medium 75@85 lbs, 5¾@6; 120@130 lbs 6¼@7; 100@110 lbs 6@6¼; 80@90 lbs 6@ 6¼. Yesterday trade was dragging, and to day it was but little better, which is evident from the fact that there are still several lots remaining in the yards unsold, although there never is much stir on Friday or Saturday, as the majority of the eastern men return home on Thursday night.

HOGS.

The most noticeable feature to note in regard to the hog trade is largely increased receipts for the arrivals for the week showing an increase of 139 cars as compared with last week; another important point to be here mentioned is the improvement in quality. Notwithstanding the largely increased arrivals, the supply of heavy smooth hogs was not large enough for shipment to Philadelphia, was scarcely equal to the demand, and of good to prime Yorkers the offerings were far below the demand, and prices have further dropped considerably within the past 24 hours, the depreciation, as might be expected, has been greatest in the lighter grades, because there was an oversupply of this kind. Quotations may be given as follows; fair to prime Yorkers, averaging 160@180 lbs, 5¾@5¾; Philadelphia hogs, 200@250 lbs, good to prime Philadelphia hogs, 230@250 ₩ 6 4@6 60; common to medium 5,10@5,40; scalawags to inferior, 4¾@5. There were a large number of thin scrunty pigs remaining unsold to day, some of them, we understand, have been on hand for several days, and dealers report that they are hard to dispose of at any price.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 7, 1874.

This has been an eventful week in the Crude Petroleum trade, and one that will not soon be forgotten by operators generally. here has not been as much excitement or as great fluctuation in prices for a year or more past; we have no doubt fortunes were made and lost during the time in question. This day week dispatches quoted at from $1,30@1,65 per bbl., according to pipe line; on Monday the market opened up strong, on Tuesday it was stronger still, and on Wednesday sales were reported as having been made at $2,40@2,50. On Thursday the market was a little shaky, from which it was evident that a reaction had set in; on Friday it dropped down to $2,10@2,15, while to day it was offered at $1,80@1,85 with no takers. Refiners, as a general thing, were out of the market, being impressed with the belief that the advance was too rapid to be permanent, and subsequent events demonstrated that they were right. It was the tankers and speculators together that run prices up, and there is not much doubt that what they are responsible for the decline, for as soon as they got ready to sell there were but very few buyers, and a break was inevitable. The fact that money matters have eased up was not without its effect in stimulating speculation, and petroleum being very low and considered a safe investment, naturally attracted the attention of those who were inclined to speculate.

The Refined market has as might be expected stiffened up materially in sympathy with the raw material, although it did not appreciate near as rapidly. We were unable to obtain Philadelphia quotations to day, but there were sales yesterday at 35, however there are very few sellers at this figure. It is said that taking Crude at $1,87 it would cost 15¾c to lay refined down in Philadelphia showing a margin on the wrong side, and this being the case it is not strange that sellers are scarce. It would pay refiners a great deal better to sell their Crude than to make it into refined, but they are not disposed to speculate.

The barrel market has been very dull all week, and prices, as compared with this day week, have declined 10c, or now quote Crude at $1,80, and city make at $1,75, which it is claimed is less than they can be made for.

Receipts crude for the week ..... 52,508 bbl
" " last week ..... 40,091 "
" " Jan'y 1 to date ..... 208,851 "
" " same time 1873 ..... 145,261 "
Exports refined this week ..... 5,821 "
" " last week ..... 2,658 "
" " Jan'y 1 to date ..... 25,579 "
" " same time 1873 ..... 33,841 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENN. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref. Co.	Tack Bros.	500
John Shear & Co.	W P Logan	150
Livingstone Bros.	Warden F. & Co.	466
Total		1,116

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O W	240
Rushnell	Model O. W.	720
W Stewart	Sunbeam O. W.	234
Total		1,194

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 7, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 spring 1,23; No. 2 $1,21¾ cash; $1,23¾ seller March; $1,26 seller April; No. 3 $1,15; rejected $1,10. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 56¾c cash; 57¾c seller March; 62¾c seller May. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 41¾c cash; 42¾c seller March; rejected 38¾@39c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 fresh $2¾@82. Barley dull and nominal and lower; No. 2 fresh $1,70@1,75; No. 3 $1,55.

HOGS—Dressed dull and lower at $6,50@6 60.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; 96c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $14 40@ 14 45 cash; $14,50@14,55 seller March. Lard dull and nominal at 9¾c cash; 9¾c seller March. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7¾c. Bacon; demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Cotton firm; Flour, wheat, corn, barley, rye, malt, oats, hay, hops, sugar, molasses and rice quiet and unchanged in every respect. Coffee quiet; Rio 21@21¾c. Crude petroleum 71¼@71¾c spot; 71¾@72c March; closed 15c. Turpentine steady at 50¾c. Eggs firm at 15@22c. Leather unchanged. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 40@70c; unwashed 18@ 35c. Pork heavy at $16 25 Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles dull; long clear 8¾c; short clear 8¾c. Lard special firm, but closed heavy at 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot lake heavy at 25@25½c cash. Pig iron firm; scotch $41@48; American $29@36; bar unchanged; Russia sheet 17½c gold. Nails unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Corn quiet, white 76c; yellow 78@80c. Bran dull and lower 95c. Hay—inerai supply and dull; prime $16@ 18; choice $22. Bacon—firm; 7¾@9¾@10c. Whisky firmer; Louisiana $1,01; Cincinnati $1,04 Corn meal scarce and firmer $3,50@3 60. Cotton active; sales 10,000 bales; prices stiffer and good ordinary to strict 9,000 bales; ordinary 12¾@; low middlings to strict low middling 15¾@16¼c; good to middling 17c; receipts 1,776 exports to Great Britain 3,012; Continent 5,891; coastwise 1,858; stock 3,164,12; unsold 199,100 bales.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., February 7.—Cotton firm at 15¾c. Flour and corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,45@1,50. Oats steady at 45 @54c. Rye firm at 95c. Barley dull at $1,75@ 1,80. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet; held, seam 9¾c; kettle 9¾@9¾c. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 6¾@7¾c; clear rib 9c@9¾c; clear 9¾c. Lard: fleece 9¾@9¾c; keg 10¾@ 10¾c; good 9c. Whisky quiet; 95¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 3 white Wabash $1,50. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 65¾c; seller March 66c; seller April 68¾c; seller May 69¾c; low mixed 64¾c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 47c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Flour quiet at $7@7,50. Wheat dull; red $1,57@1,65. Rye steady at 94@96c. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 65¾c; seller March 66c; seller April 68¾c; seller May 69¾c; low mixed 64¾c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 47c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Four quiet at $7@7,50. Wheat dull; red $1,57@1,65. Rye steady at 94@96c. Corn quiet and declined; high mixed 65¾c; seller March 66c; seller April 68¾c; seller May 69¾c; low mixed 64¾c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 47c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged at 46@6 37½. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,25; No. 2 $1,23. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 56c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 40½c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 78c. Barley quiet; No 2 $1,70.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—Cotton active; middling 15¾@15¾c; closing at outside quotations. Flour and oats dull and unchanged. Corn active; 75@76c. Bulk means and lard dull, but unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 7.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter $1,75; No. 1 white Michigan $1,85. Corn quiet at 80c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $2,10.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 7.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,02

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., February 7.—Grain very dull and unchanged in every respect. Receipts small. Petroleum firm with an upward tendency.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 7.—During the past week the market has been quiet. About half a million pounds of fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been sold, principally at 65c; Ohio and Pennsylvania medium, extra, double extra and above, at 52@59c; Michigan fleeces 51@53c; coarse Western fleeces 43@45c; combing and delaine fleeces 52@56c; Western Texas and Nevada, unmerchantable and unwashed, at 26@ 45c; tub 58@60c, scoured.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 7.—Cattle: receipts 465; quiet and unchanged; fair to really choice steers $4,75@5,75; stockers fairly active; range $3,50@ 4,00; shipments 2,000. Hogs: receipts 24,000; quality still poor; market moderately active and prices lower; $5,60@5,80 for medium to fair; $5,85@5,70 for choice extra; shipments 8,000. Sheep: receipts 400; market steady; $5,00 @6,00 for fair choice.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Business was checked by stormy weather to day, and the aggregate distribution was light and unimportant. Cotton goods are quiet, but steady in price; bleached shirtings 15c; Mouning, Lonsdale and shirtings are fairly active; Washington spring fancies 10½c. Ginghams are selling well. Woolen goods are less active. White goods and Hamburg edgings are in good demand.

New York Iron Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, February 6—American Pig—The Iron markets in all departments is very dull. In pig iron makers refuse to make contracts, and remain firm in their prices. For prompt delivery they quote $35 for No. 1, $33 for No. 2 Foundry, and $31 for Gray Forge at Philadelphia. Sales have been made of all grades at these prices. Buyers would make large purchases if they could shade these prices. As a rule they have not been large, as both parties prefer to hold off and see what turn affairs may take. We quote Foundry No. 1 $34@36, Foundry No. 2 $33 @34 Gray Forge $31.

The following extract from a letter, dated St. Louis, February 3, will be of interest: "Our blast furnaces, producing about 75 tons, are in blast here out of nine finished furnaces, and in connection of 420 tons daily. Charcoal pig prices for ores, Iron Mountain being $8, southwest ores $6@7,50, according to quality. Pilot Knob $6. Low prices for pig iron and high prices for raw material have produced their results, viz. stoppage of production.

Scotch Pig—There is little change to report in the state of the market. Business is not large, but the houses we have seen report that the January was a better month this year than last. We quote Eglinton $41@41,50. Glengarnock $42,50. Kilsyth $45.

Bar—Makers of Bar Iron are getting firmer in their views, and are indisposed to sell at less than they could afford if they had to buy their pig iron at present prices. The latest quotation we have from Philadelphia is 3 3c. We learn of a sale of 100 tons in Pittsburgh at 3½c, early delivery and prompt cash.

Scrap—We quote Wrought Scrap from yard, $42@43. A sale of 350 tons to a Providence buyer has been made at a private price. It is urged that this clears the market of cheap iron, and that an advance should take place. Most of the stock here cost more than present prices.—Iron Age.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The weather last evening was clear and cold, with thermometer down to 28 and falling. The Allegheny was almost entirely clear of ice, from which the last of the fleet that is closed at some point above, and a few days of freezing would soon close the Ohio, too, in its present condition. Business was comparatively dull at the wharf all last week.

The R. W. Skillinger from Cincinnati, with a fair trip, arrived. There have been no departures since the date of our last report.

The Junista has deferred her departure until to-morrow evening, and the Fearless cannot get out until there is a rise.

The Exchange from Cincinnati is among the first boats due.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: It is generally conceded that the staunch stern wheel steamer Cundinamarca, built at Cincinnati by C. T. Dumont, for navigating the Magdalena River, in South America, has been lost with all on board. She left Cincinnati on the 28th of September, and New Orleans on the 16th of November, 1873. There has been no tidings of the steamer since she left New Orleans. Her crew numbered 25 men, 5 of whom were white, and the balance natives of the States of Colombia, South America. She took ample stores, and fuel to last for 30 days. Captain Hanson, who brought the steamer Murillo, built at Pittsburgh for the same trade, was her commander, and has a family residing in New York city. James Pettigrew, an engineer, who superintended the construction of the Cundinamarca, has a family in Scotland. Purser Mr. Richard Lotter, has a mother and sisters residing at Fulton. His father, also a carpenter, was lost by the burning of the steamer Ben Sherrod in the Mississippi, a few miles below Cairo. She shipped an engineer, a white man, name unknown, at New Orleans. The Cundinamarca, with her cargo, valued at $50,000, and freight on board, was valued at $58,000, and was insured in France for $45,000.

Mobile Register: The Times thus discourseth: There is no denying the fact that the commerce between St. Louis and New Orleans is gradually falling off, and if steps are not taken to check the decline, it will not be long until it will be utterly impossible for anything like a good steamboating to successfully go into operation. Facts are stubborn things, but we might as well look them in the face. Many maintain that the decreasing of the mouth of the Mississippi, as McK: I ear middlings, Hill & B, 100 do, grain 19 sks, Adams & K, 1 car states, F Kober; 1 do, Mackey; 10 tubs flour, McCutcheon & Son, 144 sks barley, Long & B; 20 coils cordage, Curry & M; 400 sks flour, T O Jenkins, 5 hhds tobacco, A D Rheinhardt; 1 car grain to order, Marshall K & Co; 3 hhds tobaccos, S Gilmore; 25 cases do, Haworth & D; 5 bales rope, Tutton B & Co; 1 car wheat, 146 do oats (2 do rye, McHenry & H; 5 hhds tobacco, W H Bell; 80 bbls flour, A B Mills, 100 brls tar, Pgh Tar & C W; 50 buckets lard, J W Snyder & Co; 1 do butter, Lamb & Co; 1 car corn, J & W Fairley; 63 sks barley, F Schield; 1 car ear corn, D G Stewart; 181 bdls hoop poles, McElroy & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 car shingles, J & A Hays; 62 bdls mdse, R Dickey & Co; 1 car coal, Coal Hill Co; 1 do do, C Hood & Co; 25 bxs cheese, J Porterfield & Co; 50 bxs soap, Dilworth Bro; 10 brls & sugar, J Meyer; 1 car hay, T McMichael; 1 do do, Herron & Co; 3 cars 1 stone, Laughlin & Co; 3 do pear iron, Lewis D & P; 5 bbls spirits, Casey F & Co; 5 bbls do, Dickey & Co; 15 bbls do, J A Graff; 18 bdls do, C Hood & Co; 25 bxs cheese, J Porterfield & Co; 50 bxs soap, Dilworth Bro; 10 brls & sugar, J Meyer; 1 car hay, T McMichael; 1 car do, M F

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage Feb. 8, 1874.

P. Donnelly, Fordhan, W. G., 3; R. B. Faulkner, New York, 3; Peter McGlove, Parker's Landing, Pa., 3; Cornelius McHugh, Cranston, R. I., 3; Officers Fulton Meeting, New York, 3; Mrs. Ellen M. Taylor, New Waterford, Ohio, 3; Allen J. Wilson, Monongahela City, Pa., 3.

The Prison Board.

The Board of Prison Inspectors held a regular meeting on Saturday morning, Hon. Judge Sterrett in the chair. Judges Collier, Stowe and White, Commissioners Stuckrath and Becker, and Controller Warner were present. A communication from the Board of Managers of the Work House, asking for $15,000 of the license fund now in the Treasurer's hands, was received. On motion of Mr. Warner three warrants for $5,000 each were ordered on the Treasurer.

Mr. Wm. H. Gang was then confirmed as Deputy Warden of the jail for a year from April 1st, next.

Warden Smith's official bond, $20,000, was approved. After transacting some other routine business, the Board adjourned.

Division of Wards Under the New Constitution.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Why is it that the wards of this city have not been divided into election precincts?

Article VIII, section 11, of the new Constitution, reads: "Districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by Courts of Quarter Sessions, having jurisdiction therein, whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes have been polled therein."

Now, from the above, it would be presumed that it is imperative on the Courts to make the divisions required, but it is contended that the Courts cannot move in the matter until it is brought before them. If so, whose duty is it to attend to it?

If the districts in which more than two hundred and fifty votes were polled at the last election, are not divided, will the election in said districts be valid? PITT.

A Sleighing Incident.

On Saturday evening, a valiant youth of the hill, hired a nag and a fancy rig at a well-known stable on Fifth avenue, to take his lady-love for a "gallus" sleigh ride. The air was crisp and keen, and as far as the atmosphere was concerned, all bade well for a joyous time. The youth got his sleigh, the horse was covered with silvery sounding bells, which chimed gaily. The "bilthesome" sailed for his fair "duckiness," and after having seen her snugly ensconced in buffalo robes, he drove off on his journey of pleasure. His drive was down the old avenue. When nearing Washington street the horse became frightened and ran away. Down, madly down the street he dashed. The youth let go his lines and jumped out, leaving the lady in the vehicle. The female tried to check the horse, but at this time the sleigh was upset and she thrown out, but fortunately not hurt. The horse was captured a few minutes afterwards, having done very little damage. The brave young man quietly left the scene, saying "he wasn't going to risk breaking his neck, just for a quick ride." The lady returned home and preferred walking.

Meeting of Board of Bank Directors on the Death of its Late President, Goodloe H. Bowman.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Monongahela National Bank of Brownsville, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1874, called for the purpose of expressing, in a proper manner, their high regard for the memory of their late President and friend, Goodloe H. Bowman, it was

Resolved, That after returning thanks to a kind Providence for prolonging his useful and honorable life to a good old age, we beg leave respectfully to tender to the members of his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence in their great bereavement, and to testify to his wide circle of friends our appreciation of the great loss we have sustained in the death of one, who, through a long life, both as an officer and a citizen, had by his integrity secured the unlimited confidence and respect of the entire community.

His example and the remembrance of his virtues are the heritage alike of his family and of his friends and neighbors.

WM. PARKHILL, Cashier.

GEO. E HOGG, President *pro tem.*

RAILROAD FATALITIES.

Two Men Killed—Struck by a Train on the Pan Handle—Run Over on the Fort Wayne Road.

Coroner McCallin on Saturday held an inquest on the body of Thomas Clonan, a coal miner, who was killed the morning previous, a little below Walker's Mills, on the Pan Handle Road. The deceased was avoiding an approaching accommodation by stepping on another track, when he was struck by the locomotive of a freight train and killed. Deceased was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children. He worked in Cherry's mines, and was regarded as sober and industrious. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Coroner McCallin was not notified of this accident until near noon on Saturday, over thirty hours after it happened. That official thinks that parties who have the matter in charge might save themselves and the Coroner much trouble by promptly reporting such occurrences, so that he can have a chance to summon a jury and witnesses before the corpse is prepared for burial.

RUN OVER ON THE FORT WAYNE ROAD.

The Coroner also held an inquest yesterday, at Sewickley, on the Fort Wayne Road, on the body of John Hemingray, who was found killed and mutilated, on Saturday night, at 10:20. The deceased leaves a wife, residing in Sewickley. For a long time past he had been suffering with consumption, and was unable, on that account, to labor. His wife lived out as a servant, and he tried to gain a livelihood, as best he might, by peddling soap. It is supposed that on Saturday night he got on to a freight train to ride to Sewickley, and that he jumped off and was thrown under the wheels, and killed. The body was cut in twain, and the hands were cut from the arms, presenting a most horrible sight. He was 38 years of age, and, besides a wife, leaves a child residing in Kingsford, of which he was a native. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Fights were frequent on Saturday night.

····The sleighbell jingle was not an uncommon sound yesterday.

····The trains on nearly all the roads on Saturday were delayed by the snow.

····A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils is called for this afternoon.

····Governor John W. Geary died suddenly at Harrisburg one year ago to-day.

····Joel Ratum of Elmira, N. Y., thinks he could find Patrick Slavin if a reward was only offered for his capture.

····Lizzie Schuttler hasn't left town. She was at the jail on Saturday interviewing John her reputed husband, and old Mrs. Schuttler.

····The assessments for water in Allegheny during 1873 amounted to $125,158 70, an increase over the previous year of $8,420.45.

····On Saturday, in the second pool on the Monongahela river, over one hundred thousand dollars was paid out as wages to the miners.

····This is the one hundred and first anniversary of the birth of William Henry Harrison, who died while he was President of the United States.

····The pole of a Penn avenue buss, broke on Saturday near the stable, the horses became frightened and ran away. The vehicle was somewhat damaged, and a lady passenger slightly hurt.

····On Saturday evening, a man, cart and horse were precipitated over the embankment at the head of Forty-first street. The horse was killed, the cart demolished, and the man escaped unhurt, miraculously.

····Miss Mary Glass, the lady candidate for School Directress from the Fifth ward, Allegheny, failed to get the nomination, but she polled as large a vote as several of the male candidates for that office.

····On a warrant issued by Alderman O'Donnell, a policy "tranche" which was in blast corner of Fulton street and Webster avenue, was "pulled" on Saturday night. It was small affair and only two persons were taken to limbo.

····Elizabeth J. Smith came to the Allegheny Mayor's office on Saturday night, and charged James Preston with assault and battery. As she was signing the information, she fainted from the effects of the abuse and had to be sent home in a carriage.

····On Saturday the High School Committee met and let contracts for books for the library to the amount of $1,000. A communication from an East End gentleman was received, offering three prizes of value, for three essays on classical subjects.

····The shoe store of Mr. Robert Wray, N. 105 Fifth avenue, was again burglarized on Saturday night and fifty dollars worth of goods taken. It is not long ago since this place was successfully burglarized and about the same amount of goods carried off.

····The event of last week at Elizabeth was the marriage of Mr. Joseph V. Newton and Miss M. Belle Griffin, in the M. E. Church, which was densely crowded on the occasion. After the ceremony the bride and groom left for Pittsburgh to spend a few days with their friends.

····The Sixteenth ward contested election case was postponed until Saturday on account of the illness of Levi Bird Duff. Mr. R. H. Smith said he was ready to proceed, and he didn't need more than ten minutes to prepare for investigation. The time for the hearing was fixed at Thursday 19th instant, at three o'clock P. M.

····James Donovan, the Fifth ward constable, who was shot on Friday night, on wood street, by Thorp Shift, of Mansfield, Ohio, is considered in a very serious condition. On Saturday he made an information against Shift, charging him with felonious assault before Alderman McCaslin, who went to Donovan's bedside to take the information. Shift was jailed to await the result of Donovan's injuries.

····Yesterday morning as the fireman at the Allegheny Poor House, at Claremont, named Michael Kelley, was engaged in working on top of the boilers, he missed his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of about eight feet, and received a fracture of two of his ribs. He was carried into the house and Dr. R. B. Smith at once sent for, who responded as promptly as possible and attended the injured man.

····The Pittsburgh Barge club held its semi-annual election for officers last week, which resulted as follows: President, Alexander Nimick; Vice President, C. C. Montooth; Secretary, Fred. Einehart; Treasurer, W. D. Wilkins; coxswain, W. G. McCandless; Boathouse Committee, T. P. Day, W. D. Wilkins and H. M. Long; Finance Committee, J. A. Harper, W. G. McCandless, Jos. Laughlin, Jr.; Membership Committee, C. C. Montooth, T. C. Clarkson and H. B. Wilkins, Jr.

····On Saturday evening a bull made its escape from the Allegheny cattle yards, and started through the city on a tour of inspection. As it was going down Allegheny avenue, it espied a lady crossing the avenue, at Western avenue, and at once became very much enraged, and ran at the woman and knocked her down. He then continued down the avenue. The lady was rendered insensible and was carried into a house near by and medical aid summoned, but fortunately she was not seriously injured.

PRIMARIES IN PITTSBURGH.

The Result of Saturday's Work in the City.

The Fight Over the Mayoralty Nomination—Excitements of the Contest—Receiving the Returns—Jubilant Rejoicings.

Footing up the Figures—McCarthy Ahead at Last Count—Preparing for the Final Tussle To-Day—The Controller and Treasurer a Nice "Walk Over."

Well, the Primaries are over, with a result that settles the question of nomination in one city, and leaves it yet undecided, but in an interesting shape, in the other. The anticipations of close work around the polls, were fully realized by the life and animation exhibited on Saturday, and the record for the day, for either city, shows an excitement and interest that has rarely been equalled in a local election. The returns, as appended, will tell the story of the day and "show how fields were won."

The condition of

THINGS METEROLOGICAL

generally has much to do with the presence of noble yeomen at the polls—especially at a Primary—and the candidate who numbered many friends among the class who usually fail to exercise their rights of suffrage, if the weather be unfavorable, must have been rather disconsolate at the capriciousness of old "Prob." in sending a heavy snow storm just when it was the least desirable; for the weather on Saturday undoubtedly exercised a diminishing influence upon the number of voters, and explains in a large measure, the fact of a light vote being polled in most of the wards. With heavy and sloppy snow and slush under foot, and a freezing atmosphere all around, working at Primaries, is not especially attractive, and it is hardly to be wondered at, under the circumstances, that so many forgot the importance of the Primaries on Saturday, and preferred to seek their own comfort, and a chance for grumbling, by staying away from the polls.

The interest taken in the contest of Saturday, however, had the effect of inducing prompt attendance in one direction at least—among the election officers, and, accordingly, punctually at four o'clock.

THE POLLS WERE OPENED

and the election boards duly organized in nearly every district. In this way the work commenced on time, but the election officers were not remarkably busy for an hour, and had an opportunity of alternately "bluffing" each voter, and calculating from imaginative figures on an anticipated result—a pastime that also served to vary the monotony of affairs outside for awhile, until the benchmen engaged for "work" for the day, found sufficient employment to keep up a healthy circulation in attending to the wants of the balloting friends of the candidates.

THE VOTING

commenced to be lively about five o'clock, and for the next two hours, especially in the old wards of the city, matters were lively and exciting. The feeling ran pretty high everywhere, and the friends of the different candidates were assiduous in their labors, after the work commenced in earnest, but notwithstanding the excitement, matters progressed with remarkable order, and no disturbances of any moment occurred to mar the general quiet. The workers seemed to be too intent on their tasks, to indulge in any belligerent side issues, and thus occurred the anomalous circumstance of one of the most intensely exciting primaries ever held in the city, that at the same time took the premium for general good order.

The chief interest, of course, as it was the only contest centered in the fight for the Mayoralty, and in some instances so absorbed were the workers and voters in this direction, that they forgot the ward tickets, which accounts for the fact that the latter received generally a much smaller vote than was footed up on the Mayoralty.

The polls closed at seven o'clock with two of the candidates

CLAIMING THE VICTORY.

Their first jubilant claims were put out by the candidates, chiefly upon the assertions of their more enthusiastic retainers, who had professed to "tally" the returns and to have kept pace with them in each of the wards. Others of the yeomen, of a more conservative turn of mind preferred to await official returns, and for the purpose of gaining explicit information, sought the headquarters of their respective candidates.

MR. M'CARTHY AND FRIENDS.

Mr. McCarthy was found "at home" at the Bank Exchange, Third avenue, where he was provided with a conspicuous position at one of the tables, with plenty room to "figure" and a supply of apt mathematical friends, who divided their time in adorning the apartment with smoke wreaths, and in receiving and arranging the returns from the delegates as each arrived with the figures and congratulations for their election. About an hour after the polls had closed, many of Mr. McCarthy's friends deemed themselves justifiable in saluting him as "our next Mayor," and in giving out the information that he was far enough ahead to ensure his nomination. Mr. McCarthy accepted the congratulations thus heaped upon him with befitting and merely allowed himself to remark with pardonable self-congratulation, "Well, yes, my friends, I think its a pretty good run for a man who hadn't any money to buy his way through, and I thank you for your work for me."

DR. GROSS' GATHERING.

Dr. Gross seemed to have no permanent head quarters, but for the most part received his friends at Municipal Hall. There was no special gathering there, but the majority of his delegates and advocates reported there and footed up the returns. They did not seem dismayed when the ruler was started that his chief opponent had secured a majority of the delegates, but rather appeared as though they would rather have the rumor verified by figures than by assertion. The returns as fast as they were received were encouraging and the Dr. was not lacking for congratulations for the success which had attended the canvass on his side. His friends assured him of their steadfastness to his cause, and as the latest returns were considerably in his favor, there was corresponding enthusiasm among his followers. The Dr. received these fraternal manifestations with satisfaction but did not exercise the inalienable right of a free born American to make a speech.

The Lincoln Club Rooms seemed to be the

CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS

for all parties, and was attended by the friends of all the candidates, although the chiefs, with the exception of Mr. Kirk, did not honor this rendezvous with visits. The principal business of those congregated at the Club Rooms, was discussing the rumors and the events of the day's fight. The crowd composed some of the most active politicians of the city, but there was generally an absence of enthusiasm and an attention to figuring on possibilities that gave a shade of melancholy and oppressiveness to the gathering that was in peculiar contrast to the festive rejoicings with which the rooms, after elections, generally resound. The only feature of interest here, was the announcement by Mr. Kirk that he had received all the delegates he expected when starting out in the race, and that he considered himself as holding the balance of power,—with a very strong probability that it would turn in his favor. He expressed himself as in no sense disconsolate at the small showing he had in the way of numbers, as he had accomplished his purpose and had as good a show as any for a final nomination. Mr. Kirk, too, under the circumstances, was the recipient of good wishes from his friends, who manifested their appreciation by vociferously expressing a desire for him to "go in and win."

THE RETURNS

came in rather slowly; that is, the official returns, and it was near midnight before any calculations, based on bona-fide returns, could be made. It then appeared that McCarthy led Dr. Gross in the race by seven votes, but still wanted two to nominate him, with "uncertain" wards to hear from. The latest received returns, however, somewhat changed the figures, as will be seen by the following official list:

MAYORALTY DELEGATES.

First ward—Frederick Schild (McCarthy).
Second ward—Robert McGeachen (Gross), contest by Louis Hager (McCarthy) probable.
Third ward—Henry Ochse (Gross) contested by Henry Betz (McCarthy).
Fourth ward—Benj. W. Morgan (McCarthy).
Fifth ward—J. R. Haymaker (McCarthy).
Sixth ward—Robert Fowler (McCarthy).
Seventh ward—H. Lee Mason (McCarthy).
Eighth ward—Hamlet Lowe (McCarthy).
Ninth ward—James Ingles (McCarthy).
Tenth ward—John H. Jones (McCarthy).
Eleventh ward—Wm. B. Hays, Jr., (McCarthy).
Twelfth ward, First precinct—Thomas W. Welsh (McCarthy).
Twelfth ward, Second precinct—W. H. Johnston (McCarthy).
Thirteenth ward, First Precinct—T. B. Cluley (McCarthy.)
Thirteenth ward, Second Precinct—Maiantha (McCarthy.)
Fourteenth ward—Harry Evans (Gross.)
Fifteenth ward—William Ramsey (McCarthy.)
Sixteenth ward, First Precinct———— (Gross.)
Sixteenth ward, Second Precinct—William Hill (Kirk.)
Seventeenth ward, First Precinct—Wm. Livingston (Gross.)
Seventeenth ward, Second Precinct—S. J. Wainwright (McCarthy.)
Eighteenth ward—William Francis (Kirk.)
Nineteenth ward—Thomas MacConnell, jr. (Gross.)
Twentieth ward—W. B. Negley (Gross.)
Twenty-first ward, First Precinct—Matthew Edwards (Gross.)
Twenty first ward, Second Precinct—Herman Kaylor (Kirk.)
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—Hartley Howard (Gross.)
Twenty-second ward, Second precinct—Frank Van Gorder (Gross.)
Twenty-third ward—F. F. Smith (Gross.)
Twenty-fourth ward—D. C. Weaver (McCarthy.)
Twenty fifth ward, Wm. Bracey (McCarthy.)
Twenty-sixth ward—Henry Best (McCarthy.)
Twenty-seventh ward, First precinct—J. A. Brashear (McCarthy.)
Twenty-seventh ward, Second precinct—John Nusser (McCarthy.)
Twenty-eighth ward—I. Cline (McCarthy.)
Twenty-ninth ward—John J. Davis (McCarthy.)
Thirtieth ward—John Richardson (McCarthy.)
Thirty first ward—Jacob Suttle (Kirk.)
Thirty-second ward—Henry Meyer (Gross.)
Thirty-third ward—Richard Perry (McCarthy.)
Thirty-fourth ward—(Kirk.)
Thirty-fifth ward—G. L. Halliday (Kirk.)
Thirty-sixth ward—C. Patterson (Kirk.)
Thirty-seventh ward—J. Semple (Gross.)

NOW IT STANDS.

There are thus 44 delegates, and any candidate to be nominated must receive 23 votes. According to this return Mr. McCarthy has 24 delegates, with 2 contested. Dr. Gross has 11 delegates and 2 contested. Mr. Kirk has 7 delegates.

THE CONTESTS.

In basing calculations on this list, however, it should be borne in mind that there are three contests, respectively, in the Second Third and Seventh wards.

In the Second ward the contest will be on the allegation that many good Republicans did not get an opportunity to vote, although they were on hand at the polls.

In the Third ward the "mix" is somewhat interesting. According to the returns the Gross delegate recorded 80 votes and the McCarthy 70 votes, making a total of 150 votes. But this count is disputed, and there are "any number of men," it is said, who will make affidavit that only 132 votes altogether were polled, and as the tally list has been lost, the unraveling of this mystery is decidedly interesting.

In the Seventh ward the contest is on "irregularities" of a varied character, chief among which is an allegation that Democrats and non resident residents in the ward were allowed to vote. The excitement in this ward was perhaps the most intense of any place in the city, but all passed off without any active belligerency.

"TAMPERING."

Political matters took the place of spiritual generally yesterday, among the parties more immediately concerned in the fight, and the henchmen were around endeavoring to scotch any little schemes that might upset plans for the success of their favored candidate. The great objective point of the friendly workers for the candidates was to prevent "tampering" with the delegates and in efforts towards a stiffening of the backbone of each. Notwithstanding these labors, however, rumors were freely current last night that changes had been made on all sides, but these were only rumors. The most direct statement that was given us was made by some gentlemen who called late last night in an indignant frame of mind with the information that attempts had been made during the evening to tamper with several delegates in the interest of rival candidates, some of them having been aroused from their slumbers, to be "talked to" for the purpose of inducing them to vote contrary to their instructions, but that the experiment was in every instance repudiated, although they feared it might be successful in certain quarters.

All these little matters, however, with others of an equally interesting character, will be settled by

THE CONVENTION

which meets this morning at old City Hall at ten o'clock. The great fight here will be on the Chairmanship, and the result of that contest will likely indicate the direction in which final success will be found. The delegates for Mr. McCarthy it is understood have decided upon Capt. J. S. Haymaker as their man and Dr. Gross, delegates have fixed upon W. B. Negley, Esq., as their leader. The Kirk delegates it was understood had not selected a man, preferring to wait until this morning before completing their plans. So everything has been arranged, and now for the Convention.

FOR TREASURER.

As has been said the only interest that centered in the Primaries was in the Mayoralty contest. For the other two offices, Controller and Treasurer, the respective candidates had a "walk over." The following are the delegates to the Convention No. 2, which is called to nominate a Treasurer:

First—G. W. Coffin.
Second—M. W. Beltzhoover.
Third—Peter Dressler.
Fourth—Wm. Garing.
Fifth—Thomas H. Thorn.
Sixth—John Wright.
Seventh—Wm. McCallin.
Eighth—John McGimpsey.
Ninth—James Boyd.
Tenth—Wm. H. McCleary.
Eleventh—Thomas Richardson.
Twelfth—First precinct, Geo. F. Larimer; Second precinct, Wm. A. Bartley.
Thirteenth—First precinct, Jas. M. Hunter; Second precinct, James Wallace.
Fourteenth—Henry Lloyd.
Fifteenth—Dr. L. F. Arensberg.
Sixteenth—First precinct, John White; Second precinct, Robert Dalzell.
Seventeenth—First precinct, Joseph Mitchell; Second precinct, Chas. T. North.
Eighteenth—P. W. Seibert.
Nineteenth—W. H. Morrison.
Twentieth—Alex. Pitcairn.
Twenty-first—First precinct, Henry Mosely; second precinct, Philip Fox.
Twenth-second—First precinct, James A. Chambers; second precinct, D. B. Morrison.
Twenty-third—George T. Oliver.
Twenty-fourth—J. H. Millholland.
Twenty-fifth—Dr. R. Mercer.
Twenty sixth ward—J. N. Jarrett.
Twenty-seventh—First precinct, Saml. Gould; second precinct, Fred. Hampe.
Twenty-eighth—Daniel Wenke.
Twenty-ninth—E. G. Krehan.
Thirtieth—James F. Stark.
Thirty first—John W. Turney.
Thirty-second—Gus. Measmer.
Thirty-third—Thos. Reese.
Thirty-fourth—Jugsley & Smith.
Thirty-fifth—Wm. Bond.
Thirty sixth—Samuel Andrews.
Thirty-seventh—Wm. Anderson.

This convention will meet in Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, and have before it Mr. C. L. MaGee, who is the only candidate.

FOR CONTROLLER.

Convention No. 3 will meet in the Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, being composed of the following delegates:

First—W. B. Hunter.
Second—J. C. Mattern,
Third—W. J. Kennedy.
Fourth—W. C. McGee.
Fifth—Daniel Sloan.
Sixth—Robert Fowler.
Seventh—Geo. W. Wilson.
Eighth—Samuel Shore.
Ninth—James Wiggins.
Tenth—David Beck.
Eleventh—R. F. Kennedy.
Twelfth, First precinct—Louis Lewis; Second precinct, R. L. Hamilton.
Thirteenth, First precinct—Henry Selman; Second precinct, J. D. Dixon.
Fourteenth—Samuel Whitehouse.
Fifteenth—J. D. Steamboat.
Sixteenth, First precinct—David Harris; Second precinct, R. H Smith.
Seventeenth, First precinct—W. C. Brown; Second precinct, W. R. Carter.
Eighteenth—Isaac Bowman.
Nineteenth—Lewis E. Casteror.
Twentieth—H. S. Baum.
Twenty-first, First precinct—R. Gumbert; Second precinct, H. Fox.
Twenty-second, First precinct—W. F. Bowers; Second precinct, J. C. Porter.
Twenty-third—James McKibben.
Twenty-fourth—James P. Johnson.
Twenty fifth—Dr. G. P. Rahauser.
Twenty sixth—Not represented.
Twenty-seventh, First precinct—Lewis Fritz; Second precinct, T. D. Evans.
Twenty-eighth—Robert Scott.
Twenty-ninth—H. C. Spreen.
Thirtieth—George W. Reed.
Thirty first—David Scharem.
Thirty second—Louis Hank.
Thirty-third—B. W. Stouffer.
Thirty-fourth—R. S. Hemiup.
Thirty-fifth—Wm. Bell.
Thirty-sixth—Hon. James Ballantine.
Thirty-seventh—Henry Swift.

There is but one candidate before this convention, Mr. R. M. Snodgrass.

The work of Conventions No. 2 and 3 will thus be harmonious and will likely not require much time for its disposal.

WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

We give below further returns of Republican nominations for ward officers. Where figures are given, those marked with an asterisk are nominated.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—Charles Jeramy.
Common Council—Samuel Mears.
School Director—H. Lee Mason.
Assessor—Peter Spreyer.
Judge of Election—Wm. Douglass.
Inspector of Election—J. K. Scott.
Constable—Geo. K. Montgomery.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—J. W. McGimpsey.
Common Council—John Knowland, Wm. Kerr, James H. Johnston.
Assessor—J. R. Newman.
Constable—John H. Willingmeyer.
Judges of Election—Wm. H. Graham.
Inspector of Elections—Henry Cochran.
School Director—Jacob H. Walter.

THIRTY SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—I. G. MacFarlane,* 66; John F. McCombs, 33.
Common Council—John Sharpe,* 79; James McKay, 11; Matthew McWhinney, 4; Robert G. Jones, 1.
Assessor—J. D. Livingston.*
School Directors—Theodore F. Anshutz, 30; John Fisher,* 59; Levi Ludden, 19; W. L. Cromlish, 19; Conrad Fix,* 55.
Judge of Election—John J. Walker, (no op.)
Inspector—Wm. Fisher, (no op.)
Constable—Archibald Wright,* 31; Steele Argyle, 16; Isaac Boal, 19; James M. Anderson, 17; John B. McFarland, 7.

New Goods.

Black Alpacas at 25 cents.
Black Alpacas at 35 cents.
Black Alpacas at 45 cents.
Black Alpacas at 50 cents.

These are beautiful goods in finish and lustre, and much below their real value.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth avenue and Market street.

"Housekeeping"

Goods in Great Variety,
Table Linens,
Towellings,
Napkins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Feather Ticking,
Furniture Checks,
Curtain Nets,
at very low prices,
A. W. ERWIN & Co.

"One Thousand Pieces"

of new Hamburg Edgings,
Beautiful styles,
New Goods,
Fast edges,
from 5 cents to $2 00.
A. W. ERWIN & Co.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No 165 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Halla at New York; steamer Idaho at Queenstown; steamer Java, at Queenstown.

A Bargain.

Dark heavy Cassimeres
for men or boys wear,
at 37 cents.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

"Our Pittsburgh Store"

Is at
No. 26, Fifth avenue.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

"Best"

Value in this market,
Our Soft Finished
4 4 Bleached Muslin,
at 12¼ cents.
A. W. ERWIN & Co.,
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

ALLEGHENY PRIMARIES.

A Sharp Contest Over the Mayoralty.

Seven Candidates in the Field—"Davy" Smith First in the Race—The Story of the Figures—Mutterings of Dissatisfaction—"Independents" Talked of—Ward Officers Elected.

Allegheny city Republicans like their brethren in Pittsburgh also set aside Saturday as Primary day and enjoyed the excitement of a close contest, that was exceedingly short and sharp. As in this city the interest all gathered around the Mayoralty race for which nine candidates who had been in training for some time entered the field. There has been many more gentlemen willing to sacrifice themselves for their country by accepting this office, but gradually within the past two weeks, the number had thined out, until the people were reduced to the necessity of making a choice from seven candidates; with a view therefore of gaining sufficient time for deliberation and exertion, the City Executive Committee decided to open

THE POLLS AT THREE O'CLOCK,

and closed at seven, which gave the Allegheny voters an hour's advantages over their brethren on this side.

The voting commenced promptly at the hour indicated and proceeded generally in a quiet way, but steadily, for at least three out of the four hours that were allotted to it. The election presented no great change from that in Pittsburgh in the way of balloting, and though the excitement in some of the wards was very great, there were no disturbances—"chin music," as it is popular styled, being the only medium through which the effervescing patriotism of the workers found harmless vent.

After a couple of hours had slid by and the hourly returns began to show up a little, it became apparent that the fight had narrowed down to Slack and Smith, and the friends of these candidates were busy in their respective vocations. The result was that the contest was kept so even that no one could figure up the probable success of either party, and the polls closed at seven o'clock with a

CLOUD OF UNCERTAINTY

resting over the result.

It had been arranged that the vote on the Mayoralty should be counted first, and with a view of gaining the latest information the crowds began to bear down on City Hall soon after seven o'clock. In less than an hour quite a respectable mass had gathered in front of the Postoffice, and as the returns came in the figures were quickly recorded by hundreds of mathematicians, who calculated the result and made announcements accordingly, each to his little group of friends.

City Hall was the rendesvous for all the candidates save one—Mr. Smith, who took his station in the Aldermanic sanctum, which is daily honored with his presence, corner Union avenue and Ohio street. Here "Davy" received his friends, and calm in the consciousness of victory, met their congratulations—even before the official vote was announced—with the most benignant of smiles.

By nine o'clock all the returns were in save those of the upper precinct of the Third ward, and the general inquiry around City Hall was, "How much do they give Davy up there?" The aggregate vote, so far as received without this precinct, gave Slack a small majority, but it was conceded that the figures from "Davy's" stamping ground would elect him and the only question was as to majority.

Another long suspense was passed, during which all the defeated candidates had gathered at City Hall, and fraternally shaken hands, while their friends renewed the days doings and compared notes to see how it all came about. The rumor was started about this time that Smith had received 350 majority in that "upper precinct" (Dutchtown) and

THE OFFICIAL RESULT

was soon figured up as follows:

FIRST WARD.

David Smith	75	James E Strickler.	12
Alfred Slack	96	George F. Comley.	8
William Stuart	78	George Moul	5
Isaac Rigby	100		

SECOND WARD.

Smith	68	Rigby	176
Slack	223	Comley	8
Stuart	249	Moul	4

THIRD WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Smith	224	Strickler	10
Slack	84	Comley	40
Stuart	58	Moul	12
Rigby	67		

THIRD WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

Smith	515	Strickler	2
Slack	22	Comley	40
Stuart	11	Moul	12
Rigby	19		

FOURTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Smith	102	Strickler	10
Slack	63	Comley	16
Stuart	61	Moul	11
Rigby	102		

FOURTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

Smith	86	Strickler	1
Slack	76	Comley	63
Stuart	81	Moul	21
Rigby	41		

SEVENTH WARD.

Smith	178	Rigby	58
Slack	100	Comley	18
Stuart	143	Moul	143

EIGHTH WARD.

Smith	36	Comley	30
Slack	9	Moul	200
Rigby	1	Stuart	1

NINTH WARD.

Smith	8	Rigby	5
Slack	35	Moul	35
Stuart	56		

TENTH WARD.

Smith	21	Strickler	4
Slack	69	Comley	14
Rigby	7	Moul	11

ELEVENTH WARD.

Smith	9	Rigby	1
Slack	159	Strickler	6
Stuart	12	Moul	2

RECAPITULATION.

Smith	1,498
Slack	1,271
Stuart	682
Rigby	708
Strickler	102
Comley	351
Moul	543

Smith's majority over Slack, 227.

The revised returns were not quite so favorable for the Alderman, but they were sufficient to indicate his success, and the

REJOICINGS

of his friends were on a jubilant character. As the returns came in and his victory became apparent, the crowd in his little office became greater, until the place was packed, and the enthusiasm in an appropriate ratio. Finally the exhileration of his retainers could not be restrained, and in a moment of exuberant hilarity some one suggested a speech from "our next Mayor," which was followed by a hasty elevation of the gentleman indicated, who, from his lofty perch upon the top of a three legged stool that adorns his office, made a brief address of thanks, in which he assured his friends, as they had stood by him, he would never forget them, and that he would deal out justice justly when called to the Mayor's chair. After several remarks of a similar character, the meeting acted upon a suggestion to adjourn, and the office was vacated shortly before eleven o'clock.

THE OTHER SIDE.

In the meantime, while this scene of joyous mirth was enacted at the headquarters of the successful candidate, the crowd around City Hall were in a graver mood, and were discussing the situation with frequent allusions to "immense frauds," and expressions of a similar character, such as are usually heard after an election is over. The feeling, however, was rather deep than loud, and independent candidates were talked of. One of the defeated parties, Mr. Wm. Stuart, at last so far yielded to the wishes of his friends, and proclaimed himself as an "independent." Mr. Slack, the leading candidate, was just missed the landing, was interviewed on the same subject, but refused to permit his name to be used, and said his fight was over—a decision he adhered to, notwithstanding the most urgent solicitation of friends.

THE DISSATISFACTION

expressed was quite free and seemed to be confined to no particular set of men, but the charges made were generally lacking in specific point, and though there was plenty of talk, there was no aggressive action taken, save in the case of Mr. Stuart.

The feeling in certain circles was not abated to any great extent yesterday, but it is hard to say whether it is but the effervescence that follows a sharp contest, or whether some shape will really be given to an independent movement.

In the meantime "Davy" as his friends love to call him remains serene. He claims his election to be "square," and asks for proof of fraud. He says he proposes to do his duty when elected, and thinks he as deserving of support as any candidate named for the office. He simply desires his record thus far to be examined, and says he is confident that he will attest his capacity and integrity,—notwithstanding the false charges charges made against the manner of his nomination.

So the case stands, and the people have before them to chose. The contest has certainly been a close one, the people have opportunity to judge and to vote, and the result is before them to ratify at the regular election.

THE COUNCIL TICKET.

While the chief interest centered in the Mayoralty contest, the ward offices were not forgotten by the people. The result will be found below.

FIRST WARD.

Select Council—J. E. McKelvey.
Common Council—William Thompson and Henry M. Long.
Director of the Poor—Jos F. Neely.
School Directors—Dr. John Hamilton and Wm. Stewart.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Wm. H. Graham.
Common Council—S. D. Sholes, W. P. Price, Joseph Wilson, Simon Drum.
School Directors—J. W. Arrott, Robert Hay.
Director of the Poor—A. Dickson.

THIRD WARD.

Select Council—Wm. Wettach.
Common Council—Samuel Hastings, A. W. Erwin, A. J. Pentecost, A. W. Kredel, Thomas Brown.
Director of the Poor—George Gerst.
School Director—F. Torrence, W. Duncan.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—J. C. Patterson.
Common Council—Peter Walter, Jr., Charles Hetzel, Wm. Burton, Joseph Lautner.
School Directors—R. D. Barker, H. H. Eggers, J. Craig, R. C. Miller.
Director of the Poor—L. Walter, Sr.

FIFTH WARD.

Select Council—William Heagy.
Common Council—W. C. Cooke, S. A. Johnson.
School Directors—J. C. Donaldson, D. L. Patterson.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—Fred. Thomas.
Common Council—George A. Cochran, L. P. Stone, J. D. Sirouse.
School Directors—J. Kirkpatrick, J. B. Chambers.
Assessor—Thos. Gillson.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—C. C. Hax.
Common Council—Frank Hopf, Anton Schmitt, J. K. Biber.
School Directors—M. Haworth, S. Ashworth.
Constable—V. Guntling.

EIGHTH WARD.

Select Council—Simon McRoberts.
Common Council—C. Klicker, H. Nesmith.
School Directors—R. R. Beno, G. P. Wilhelm.

TENTH WARD.

Select Council—Henry Kreiling.
Common Council—J. O. S. Golden, Jacob Born.
Director of the Poor—T. F. Grubbs.
School Directors—Joseph McNaugher, J. O. S. Golden.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

Francis Curtley, on two charges of larceny, was fined six and a half cents and sent twenty days to jail, to be computed from the date of his plea.

Mary Ann Gracy, on two charges of lar